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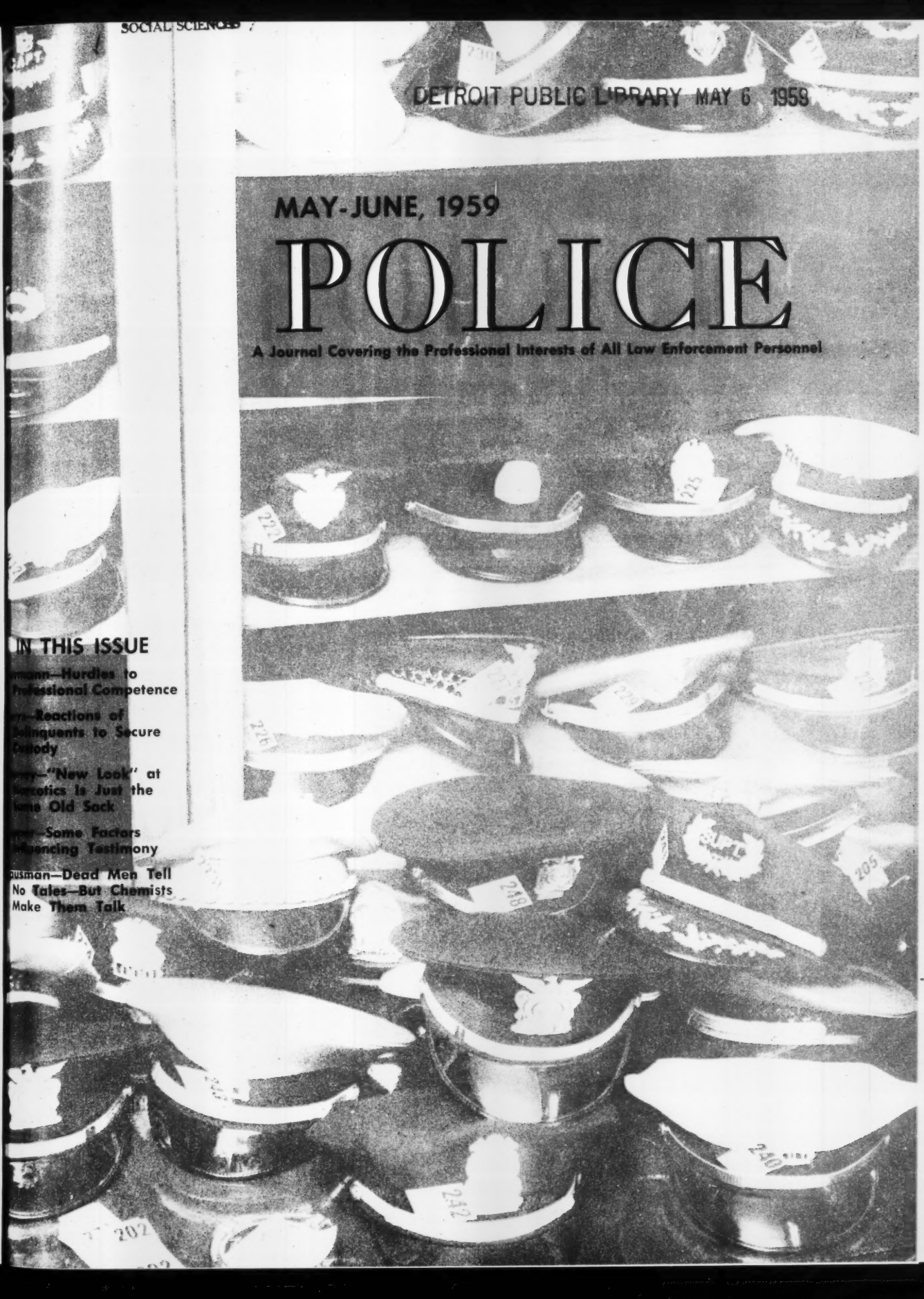
POLICE

A Journal Covering the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel



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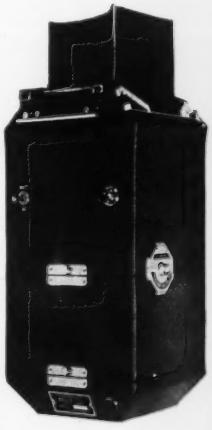

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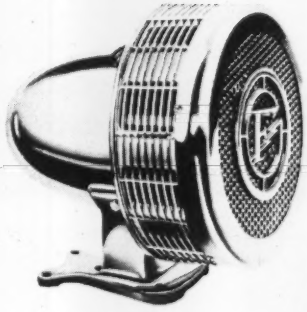

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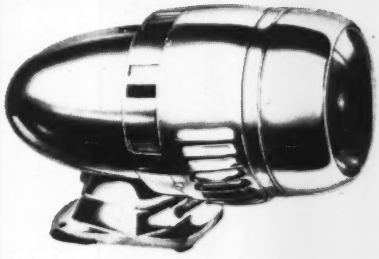

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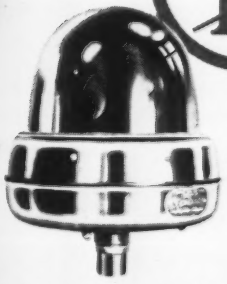

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A Journal Covering the Professional Interests of All Law Enforcement Personnel

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KNOW YOUR LAW—A special section of POLICE devoted to legal questions of direct concern to every police officer. See page 56.

COMBAT SHOOTING—Concerning the proper care and use of the police officer's "professional tool." See page 48.

IN CASE YOU'RE TRAFFIC MINDED—For all who are interested in one of the police officer's major problems. See page 53.

POLYGRAPH AND INTERROGATION—Designed for all who are interested in scientific detection of deception. See page 44.

THE POLICE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM—A regular feature presented under the auspices of Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc. Pg. 38.

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY—An important subject for all modern-day police administrators and those concerned with report writing. See page 60.

COVER PICTURE—The Police Officer's cap. The familiar "badge of authority," no matter what the uniform or coat. Picture made possible through the courtesy of Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc., manufacturers of Head-Master Uniform Caps and the V. H. Blackinton Company for supplying the distinctive cap badges. Photo by Arnold J. Kaplan.

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1959

MAY
JUNE

The One Man Patrol Car— Searching and Arresting Felons

By Chief Richard T. Runyan and F. Samuel Ostertag

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the sixth in a series of eleven articles appearing in consecutive issues of* POLICE *dealing with the techniques of the* ONE-MAN PATROL CAR OPERATION. *They are based upon training bulletins prepared by the Corpus Christi Police Department to implement a conversion to the one-man patrol car system. The first article appeared in the May-June 1958 issue of the* JOURNAL.

Training Bulletin No. 6

APPROACHING THE FELONY SUSPECT

THE patrolman who has successfully followed a suspected felon in his car, chosen a likely spot for ordering him to pull over, and communicated his intentions to the dispatcher, must act with decision and skill when the moment for approaching the suspect arrives. Special curb markings and no-parking signs should not deter the officer from selecting the best pull-over spot. All precautions used in stopping non-felony suspects should be observed when stopping felony suspects and additional precautions should be taken.

An alert officer will notice any unusual action on the part of the suspect. Felons, and others familiar with police procedure, may try to discard evidence, conceal weapons, or attempt escapes after being stopped by a policeman.

The police car should be parked with the usual care, in a position eight to fifteen feet behind the suspect's car, and slightly to its left. Thus the officer and the suspect are protected from street traffic.

Address: Chief Richard T. Runyan, Corpus Christi Police Department, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Armed suspects, or those suspected of carrying weapons, require special care on the part of the officer. If arms are suspected, the patrolman should leave his own vehicle through the left front door, using the car door for protective covering. His weapon should be drawn, but not cocked; (while single-action firing is most accurate, a cocked gun is much more likely to be accidentally discharged). Pointing his gun at the suspect, the officer should command the driver to look straight ahead, open both hands and put them palms down on the windshield. As an alternate procedure, he may give the order, "Eyes front and both arms out the window, hands open!" With the suspect in either position, the officer is in command until assistance arrives.

COOPERATION BETWEEN ASSISTING UNITS

Emphasis has been placed in previous articles upon the need for one-man patrols to request assistance when stopping felons. Common sense requires that this assistance be requested. However, the mere presence of an additional officer does not in itself insure the safe handling of a suspect. Each officer must be aware of his own duties, whether he is the arresting officer or the assisting officer. Arriving at the scene, the assisting officer should park his vehicle behind the first police car. He should never pull in ahead of the suspect's car. The assisting officer should leave his own vehicle through the right front door and take up a position on the right side of the suspect's car. The two officers now work as a team.

Preventive action is the safest for both officers. Thus, when the odds are heavily against a successful escape attempt, the suspect should be made to see this clearly. The second officer, upon his arrival, should make certain that his presence is known to the suspect. A tap on the rear of the suspect's car as the officer passes, or the issuance of a command to the suspect, such as, "Keep your eyes straight ahead," will alert the suspect to the fact that officers are on both sides.

Removing the suspect from his vehicle should be done cautiously. The first officer, who is in command, may open the suspect's door, or may order the suspect to open the door slowly by using the outside door handle. The suspect must keep his hands in sight, palms open and with fingers spread during his exit from the vehicle. He should be directed to walk to the front of the car, to a building, a post, or another vehicle for a preliminary search. During this time, officers must be careful not to get into each other's line of fire (either by placing the prisoner directly between them, or by one officer's getting between the prisoner and his fellow officer). Where conditions allow, the suspect may be placed in the wall-type search position, then searched, and handcuffed at once. The actual search should be conducted by the first officer, who gives all commands throughout the procedure. The sec-

(Upper) Arresting officer, Patrolman I. R. Trammell, covers prisoner while an assisting officer, Patrol Sergeant Alex Bullard approaches prior to searching a suspect. Suspect is Detective W. C. Teter.

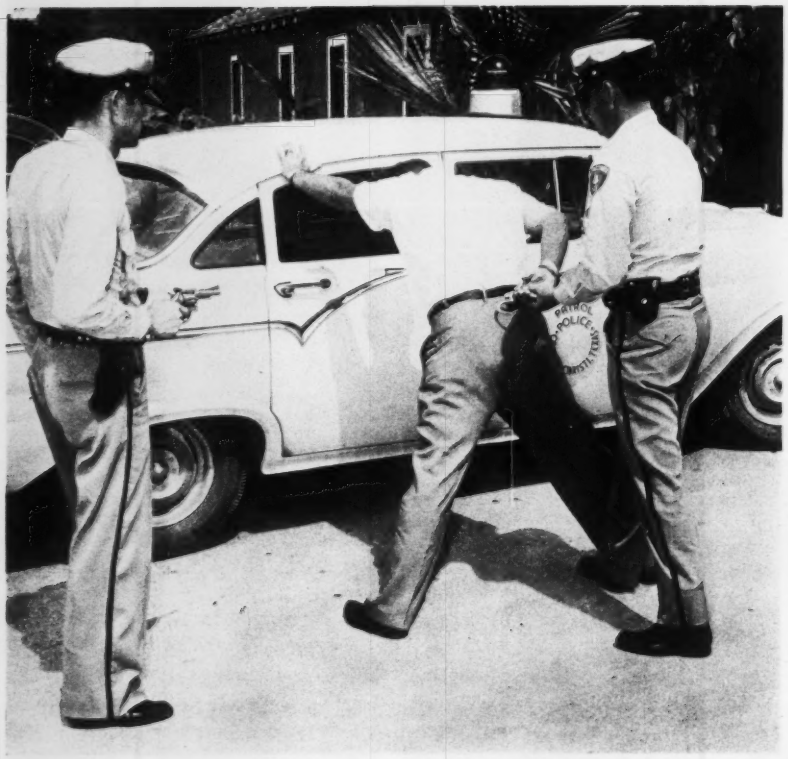
(Lower) Proper search of a suspect, also indicating co-operation between Patrol Section and Traffic Section. Traffic Officer Gordon Hewlett, Patrol Sergeant Dewey Bridges, with Detective W. C. Teter acting as suspect.

---

ond, or assisting officer, should stand by with his gun drawn, but not cocked. Once the suspect's hands are cuffed behind him, another more systematic search for weapons should be made.

Once the suspect is properly searched and secured, further attention may be given to his vehicle. An intensive search of the suspect's car should be delayed until after he is taken to jail; however, the arresting officer should give the car a quick examination before leaving it. It is important that any evidence discovered on the suspect or in his automobile be brought immediately to the attention of other officers at the scene. This will provide verification of its discovery and continuous data about its possession if such information is needed for trial; it will also prevent accusations of police misappropriation of the suspect's goods.

Both for the protection of a suspect's private property and for the preservation of evidence, the car of the arrested suspect should be left



(Upper) Sergeant W. C. Banner and Patrolman J. G. Pringle, demonstrate proper position when searching a suspect.

(Lower) Patrolman J. H. Trammell and G. E. Burch demonstrate the handcuffing of a prisoner after searching is complete.

under the watchful eye of an officer until the vehicle can be impounded. At the very least, the keys should be removed from the ignition and the vehicle tightly locked before it is left.

The prisoner should be transported from the scene of the arrest to the jail as quickly as possible. He should be accompanied by both the arresting and the assisting officer.

SEARCHING A SUSPECT

The lives of many officers have been lost because they failed to make a thorough search of a suspect. It is important that a proper search be made of any individual who is under arrest, whether or not the officer thinks him likely to be armed. Finding a weapon does not mean that a prisoner is disarmed or further searching is unnecessary. The suspect may be carrying more than one weapon, because his chance of escape may depend upon the officer's overlooking a second one. All officers present should examine any weapon taken from a person under arrest so that they are in a position to testify that the object was taken from the prisoner and to recognize it when it is presented in evidence.

Slings and bandages are ideal hiding places for weapons and should not be disregarded in searching a prisoner. While some criminals use this method of concealing weapons when they have no wounds or injuries, the officer must be extremely cautious in requiring a prisoner to remove a bandage; there may be a wound under the bandage.

The arresting officer should refuse any request from a suspect that seems unreasonable. On the whole, he should keep his conversation with the prisoner or bystanders at a minimum.

ALWAYS TREAT A PRISONER AS THOUGH HE WERE ARMED, EVEN AFTER A POSITIVE SEARCH HAS BEEN MADE. ★★★

Did You Know—?

Over 95% of the vehicles involved in accidents in 1957 were in apparently good condition.

More than 85% of the fatal accidents came during clear weather, 79.6% on dry roads.

These facts emphasize the factor of driver responsibility.

Automobile Fire Investigation

By the Staff of the Western Division, National Automobile Theft Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the final article in a series of four prepared by the staff of the Western Division of the National Automobile Theft Bureau with headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, setting forth tested methods and techniques for the successful approach to automobile fire investigation. This series of articles is now available in booklet form and copies may be obtained by addressing the Western Division of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois.*

IN automobile fire investigation, as in the investigation of other crimes, sufficient evidence must be built up to verify suspicions, and here, again, the primary rule—absolute attention to detail. The investigator cannot obtain too much detail.

The following general procedure is suggested:

1. Secure details of purchase of the car, such as date, cost, trade in, down payment, amount of mortgage due, payments past due, name of salesman, etc.

2. General condition of car at time of fire, as to defects, mileage, presence or absence of extra or usual equipment, etc. Did owner have any trouble with car? Did he have any repairs made? If so, what, when and where? In these items the motive may be found. In many cases it will be found that the motive does not stand out like a sign board and often is as difficult to obtain as the arson confession itself. There have been many instances where the motive has not been uncovered until after the confession was obtained. While people set fires for many reasons, it has been suggested that motives fall under three main classifications: Dissatisfaction with car, domestic or financial difficulties.

(a) Dissatisfaction with the car includes:

(1) Mechanical trouble.
(2) Car oversold to the owner.
(3) Car is a lemon or a source of grief.
(4) Car depreciated due to hard use.
(5) Car owner's belief that the insurance company will pay more for the car than it is worth.
(6) Car not suited to the needs of the owner.
(7) Owner has no further need for the car.

(b) Domestic Difficulties include:

(1) Divorce pending.
(2) Husband or wife uses car to run around.
(3) Husband or wife did not want car purchased.
(4) Excessive drinking or gambling.

(c) Financial Difficulties include:

(1) Owner becomes unemployed or income is reduced.
(2) Crop failure or low price for commodities.
(3) Sickness in family, hospital and doctor bills.
(4) Judgment against owner.
(5) Gambling debts.
(6) Business reverses.
(7) Other women, resulting in demands on owner.
(8) The dealer who sold car refuses to take it back when the owner finds he cannot pay for it.
(9) The finance company demands the owner pay up or surrender the car, in which case the owner knows he will get nothing for his equity.
(10) Owner of car lives beyond his income.
(11) Unable to sell his equity in car and desires to liquidate mortgage.

3. If liquidation of mortgage appears to be motive, get the owner's record of past and present employment and financial status.

4. Start the owner's recitation of the details of the loss some few hours before the loss occurred and lead him through where he went, whom he saw and what he did. (Remember his actions before often indicate, when they are checked, that he intended to burn the car, and if so, he will lie about them.) Where does he usually buy gas? When, where, and how much did he purchase before last fire?

5. When you get to the recitation of the fire itself, have him give definite details, for here the owner has to improvise his story from imagination. Secure every possible detail. Was the owner alone? If not, who was with him? Where were the occupants seated in the car and what were they doing?

(a) Did he smell or see the fire first? Usually you will smell a fire before you see it.

(b) Where did he actually see the fire first? Remember fire does not flash up through the floor boards. Floor mats are made of jute and rubber and will burn very slowly and only when severe heat or direct flames are applied to them.

(c) Have him describe the progress of the fire. Remember most fires are discovered before much progress has been made. Similarly, fire spreads relatively slowly in a car (except on clipped mohair upholstering) and can usually be extinguished. Details immediately before and during the fire should be most painstaking. If the owner says fire came through the floor boards have him describe the exact location. Did they come through the brake pedal opening? The clutch pedal opening? When he got out, which side did he get out on? Did he leave the car door open? Did he shut off the motor? Did he

Address: National Automobile Theft Bureau, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4, Illinois.

A careful and minute inspection of the scene of an automobile fire should be made for the purpose of securing evidence as to the origin of the fire.

raise the hood? If so, which side? Did he observe any fire under the hood? If so, where? What kind of flame? How large was the flame? If fire came from under the dash was it preceded by sparks? Was the motor running at the time? How long was the flame?

(d) Have him describe the color of the smoke. This may indicate the use of inflammables or accelerants.

6. Secure the owner's actions after the fire—how long did he stay and how did he get home or back to town after the fire? Bear in mind that when an owner burns a car in an isolated spot he usually makes arrangements for return transportation.

7. Get names and addresses of any witnesses, or facts that might lead to the identification of witnesses.

8. Other facts to be included in the statement may be indicated by data gathered from the inspection of the salvage and previous information.

9. Consider the advisability of having a sworn examination.

OTHER INVESTIGATION

When the salvage has been inspected and the owner's statement taken it is time to determine the course of further investigation. What that course should be will be indicated by the evidence obtained in the first two steps. The investigator may need corroboration of evidence already obtained, refutation of the owner's alibi or statement concerning loss, additional physical facts or statements of additional witnesses. The following actions should usually be taken in making further investigations:

1. Interview other witnesses before the owner has a chance to instruct them in what to say. What should be included in their statements is made obvious from the owner's statement. If practical, take written statements, but be most careful not to leave the impression that you are doubtful of the origin of the fire.

2. Visit the scene of the loss a second time, if you have previously inspected it. Again, look for physical facts which may have been overlooked on your first visit. Look for possible eye witnesses.

3. Follow all clues through to a conclusion. Often the development of a small clue will break a case wide open. The success of many law enforcement officials is due to their attention to detail, their development of small clues and their perserverance in following them.

4. Check dealer reconditioning records before sale, if purchased as a used car. If possible, find out why former owner disposed of car. Consider interviewing former owner to learn condition of car when traded in.

5. Check terms of down payment and get copy of sales invoice.

6. Check chattel mortgage records. If there is a second mortgage, check for other insurance. This is important as evidence of motive. Check local credit agencies, local banks and county records for this information.

7. Check owner's title to car to see if he has an in-

surable interest. Does owner actually own car or is he holding dummy title?

8. Follow through on all leads with as little delay as possible.

9. Interview wrecker-driver and get statement from him. He very often can furnish good leads on conflicting information.

10. Check fire department records if loss happened in corporate limits.

REPORTING

It is necessary to record in a logical and concise manner the results of the investigation. This report is necessary for any follow-up investigation by a criminal authority or by a NATB representative; therefore, sufficient information must be given in any preliminary report to warrant further investigation. Again it is stated that most successful prosecutions for arson have been the result of thorough attention to detail by the adjuster and the careful presentation of these details in a report to the proper agency. The following general form of a report is suggested.

1. *Insurance coverage*—include here complete policy information—type, make, year model of car insured, together with the motor, serial or vehicle identification number. The name of the company, agency, information available to you.

2. *Mortgage information*—include here the name of the selling dealer, his address, date of mortgage, mortgagee, amount, balance due at time of loss, monthly payments, status of payments due, and number of payments in arrears, if any.

3. *Loss information*—include here the date and time of loss, exact place of occurrence, county and state and police agency notified.

4. *Salvage information*—where salvage is located, date of inspection by you and complete report on the inspection and condition of the vehicle.

5. *How loss occurred*—here relate the story as furnished by the assured and witnesses giving complete information and attaching copies in duplicate of all statements taken.

6. *Summary*—here outline completely the results of your investigation, pointing out the discrepancies developed and outlining your reason for a recommendation that this loss be investigated by NATB, the Fire Marshal or a law enforcement agency. Be specific in your recommendations and above all do not make statements you cannot verify.

PROCEDURE FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS

In the majority of automobile fire cases investigated by law enforcement agencies a request for assistance will have been received from NATB representatives or an insurance adjuster.

Such referral should not cause the enforcement officer to adopt the attitude that an automobile fire is an insurance matter between the owner of the vehicle and his insurance company. Incendiary and fraudulent fires of this character are criminal activities and as such should be investigated immediately by any agency charged with the enforcement of our laws. Do not await a request from an adjuster or other agency before undertaking an investigation of this type of crime. Remember that those persons burning automobiles to collect insurance are not only defrauding insurance carriers but are also defrauding you and the public to whom you are responsible. Therefore, when such incidents are reported to you it is urged you take immediate action. Such activity on your part may result in the gathering of sufficient evidence to warrant eventual prosecution.

Experiments have shown that flames do not envelop an entire automobile in a matter of minutes; conscious effort and an accelerating medium are needed to accomplish this result.

When such an investigation is made it is important to note that the mere burning of an automobile is not necessarily a violation of the law. In many jurisdictions it must be shown that a claim was made against an insurance company. In other jurisdictions, however, the mere burning of an automobile is a criminal act. In either case be certain of the statute applicable and in case of doubt consult the prosecuting attorney.

In the main, the investigation by a law enforcement officer will follow and supplement that of the insurance adjuster and the suggested procedure for adjusters as outlined previously in this manual will apply.

The inspection of salvage is an important phase of automobile fire investigation.

An accidental fire spreads normally in diminishing degrees away from the point of origin. An incendiary fire where inflammables are used is likely to show undue intensity of heat in more than one place.

When all of the procedures recommended in this manual have been taken it is suggested that interview with the owner take place in the office of the prosecuting attorney. He should be consulted at all times and should be made familiar with the facts you have developed. Remember that in some localities a person who burns an automobile is not necessarily considered to be a criminal. In these communities the owner-driver may be considered as a person seeking an easy solution to a financial problem or a release from continued payments for an automobile considered to be a lemon. By interviewing this subject in the office of the prosecutor, he is removed from familiar surrounding and in many instances has his first contact with an individual at the level of the prosecutor. Be courteous but firm in your interview following all of the rules of proper interrogation. If your investigation has been good and if the facts you have gathered can be proven, your chances of securing a complete confession are enhanced.

When securing a confession be certain you comply with the basic requirements governing the admissibility of this important evidence in your jurisdiction. Where possible reduce the confession to writing. In this you will receive invaluable assistance from the prosecutor. Be guided by his recommendations. In the event you fail to obtain an admission or confession you may still have obtained sufficient evidence to file a complaint. Should you decide to do so, following recommendation by your prosecuting attorney, such action on your part may deter other persons from perpetrating similar crimes even though a conviction is not obtained.

CONCLUSION

It would seem that all of the foregoing information constitutes detail too burdensome and technical for human memory and further that the time element reduces the suggested routine to an impractical point. However, when all is summed up, it resolves itself into a few general truths. Once committed to memory and then expanded by the use of reason and common sense, as the individual cases dictate, a guide is obtained for the efficient investigation of automobile fire losses. A successful solution to many of these losses will follow as a natural result.

It can safely be said that if an investigator develops: (1) A capacity for detail, (2) Reasons from effects to causes, (3) Uses his inherent knowledge of human psychology to trap a dishonest owner, (4) Perseveres in his efforts to prove his suspicions with facts, and (5) Follows each logically to a conclusion of the case and a confession or conviction, there will soon develop a new consciousness among the arson minded.

Flash Point of Oils and Volatile Liquids	*Degrees Fahrenheit*
Acetic acid glacial	111
Acetone	35
Alcohol denatured	40 to 50
Ethyl alcohol 95 per cent	55
Ethyl alcohol 80 per cent	66
Ethyl alcohol 60 per cent	72
Ethyl alcohol 40 per cent	80
Methyl alcohol 100 per cent	49
Methyl alcohol 80 per cent	62
Amyl acetate (Banana oil)	77
Butyl acetate	95
Ethyl acetate	40
Benzol 90 per cent	41
Benzol 50 per cent	59
Benzine	5
Gasoline	0 to 5
Ethyl Ether	4
Carbon disulphide	4
Kerosene oil	110 to 150
Ethyl chloride	0
Fusel oil	110 to 130
Methyl acetate	40
Turpentine	95
Analin	78
Toluene	44
Xylene	86
Heavy Naphtha	60 to 108
Solvent Naphtha	40 to 66
Crude Petroleum	69 to 73
Camphor oils	131
Nitro benzine	194
Naphthaline	392
Olive oil	420
Cottonseed oil	336
Rosin oil	266
Paraffin oil	224
Paraffin wax	360 to 400
Linseed oil	600 to 660
Lard oil	464
Lubricating oil	500 to 600
Light Motor oil	392
Spermacetti	482
Tar	160 to 180
Engine Spindle oil	275 to 374
"Varnolene" (trade name)	95 to 112

The investigator's value is directly dependent upon the extent to which he is mentally equipped to conduct an arson investigation and upon his perseverance, determination in spite of disappointment, and patience to wait for the "break" in the case.

If he is lacking in the first, he fails in ability. If he is lacking in the second, he fails in his duty. If he fails in either, he fails as an investigator.

MELTING OR SOFTENING POINT OF GLASS

On numerous occasions the inspection of a burned automobile will disclose that all window glass has been melted or destroyed. This would seem to indicate the presence of considerable heat. In order to secure information relative to the temperatures required to destroy, melt or soften the laminated safety glass used in automobiles, reputable trade sources have been contacted and the following information secured:

Photograph of left rear wheel of a towed passenger car. When the tire went flat the wheel locked and was dragged for a considerable distance. By the time the car was stopped the left rear wheel was in flames and in ten minutes the gas tank was ablaze. When this started the entire interior was ruined.

The synthetic bonding material used in laminated or safety glass is a vinyl plastic, more properly described as a polyvinyl butyral resin. This synthetic bonding material will not, in itself, burn; however, under severe heat will melt, turn to gas, and the gas itself will burn. This synthetic bonding material will bubble or start to soften at 250 to 300 degrees Fahrenheit. It chars black at 800 to 900 degrees Fahrenheit. The actual glass begins to soften at 1350 degrees Fahrenheit. The point at which plate glass becomes sufficiently liquid to flow is somewhere between 1400 and 1500 degrees Fahrenheit. Glass at these higher temperatures is an extremely viscous liquid which will flow only very slowly under its own weight. The viscosity of the glass will diminish and consequently the rate of flow will be more rapid as the temperature of the glass is increased. The extent to which glass will flow at any temperature will depend upon the total time which the glass is exposed to and reaches that temperature.

We would also like to point out that the glass in the back or rear end of many automobiles is not a safety or laminated glass but a tempered product produced by applying a special heat treating process to ordinary glass. ★★★

Hurdles to Professional Police Competence

IV. FAILURE TO EXPLOIT PRE-SERVICE TRAINING RESOURCES*

By A. C. Germann

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Germann received the Bachelor's degree in Philosophy from Loyola University, Los Angeles, and the Master's and Doctoral degrees in Public Administration (with a specialization in Law Enforcement) from the University of Southern California. He was a sworn officer of the Los Angeles Police Department, serving in traffic, jail, juvenile, patrol, vice, and administrative assignments. Formerly a professor on the faculty of the School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, he now heads the program in Police Science at Long Beach State College. While in Michigan, Dr. Germann was a member of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, a police consultant to the Michigan Municipal League, and special police consultant to several Michigan municipalities.*

Dr. Germann served with the U.S. Air Force in World War II, and during the Korean engagement. He is a member of the California Peace Officer's Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (Education and Training Committee, 1958-59), the American Society of Criminology (Central Vice-President, 1957), the American Society for Public Administration, the Southern California Personnel Association, and the Western Governmental Research Association. His writings have appeared in the MICHIGAN POLICE JOURNAL, POLICE, THE POLICE CHIEF, NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW, and other professional publications. He is author of POLICE PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT *(Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1958).*

This is the fourth in a series of brilliant articles by Dr. Germann under the general title, HURDLES TO PROFESSIONAL POLICE COMPETENCE. *The first,* The Pre-entrance Residence Requirement, *appeared in the November-December 1957 issue of* POLICE; *the second,* The Strict Seniority System, *in the January-February issue; and the third,* Inadequate Discipline, *in the March-April 1958 issue.* HURDLES TO PROFESSIONAL POLICE COMPETENCE *in a more extended presentation will be released to the field later as a book in the Police Science Series by Charles C Thomas, Publisher.*

THE subject of police training has appeared, in some form, on the agenda of every serious police conference; in the addresses of every dedicated police leader; in the writings of every conscientious law enforcement author; and in the organizational processes of every active police agency. We have been, for years, sprinkled, showered, bathed, flooded, and literally drowned by the millions of words constantly issuing on the subject of police training.

Yet, we are not amazed to find that the words continue, that interest does not flag, and that the training movement consistently accelerates—and we understand that there is a reason, a good reason, for this attention to training: IT IS THE **ONLY** METHOD BY WHICH POLICE AGENCIES CAN CONSISTENTLY IMPROVE THEIR LEVEL OF SERVICE, AND IT IS THE **ONLY** METHOD BY WHICH THE LAW ENFORCEMENT VOCATION CAN CONSISTENTLY ELEVATE ITSELF TOWARD THE STATUS OF A PROFESSION. The selection of a higher quality manpower, of course, has always resulted in more effective operations; the payment of more equitable salaries, of course, will attract more recruit candidates and retain the better senior officers; the regulation of police conduct, of course, will cull the misfit and improve public good will; and the motivation of police personnel through recognition and incentives, of course, will improve morale. BUT TRAINING, AT ALL LEVELS OF THE POLICE SERVICE, FROM THE MOST SENIOR CHIEF OF POLICE TO THE RAWEST RECRUIT, IS THE **FIRST** FOUNDATION FOR ANY IMPROVEMENT OF SELECTION, PAYMENT, REGULATION, OR MOTIVATION, AND IS THE **ONLY** FOUNDATION FOR CONSISTENT IMPROVEMENTS IN SERVICE AND STATUS.

Although, we are relatively sure, there is not a Chief of Police who does not provide for some aspects of training within his agency, we are certain that there are many who are not thoroughly exploiting the possibilities of training.

In many instances we can understand why training possibilities are not exploited: we can point to inadequate budgets, shortages of manpower, lack of facilities, acid memories of prior training failures, personnel who lack capacity, political barriers, inertia due to custom or tradition, and psychological attitudes which resist training either due to feelings of personal inadequacy, or due to a need for the personal satisfaction in being the only man with the answers.

In other instances, however, we cannot understand the reluctance to expand the training program, particularly where budgets are sufficient, manpower is ample, facilities are at hand, personnel are of high capacity, no political interference is present, and where administrators have attitudes which indicate great interest in training. The only possible explanation can be inertia—that strange phenomenon which is expressed in procrastination, rationalization, and excuse.

We would like to review the possibilities of police training—pre-recruit to retirement—and ask a few questions as we review; not to embarrass or humiliate or shame, but to allow the opportunity for an honest evaluation of the utilization of available police training resources.

* Adapted from an address given to the 65th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Miami Beach, Florida, October, 1958.

Address: Dr. A. C. Germann, Professor of Police Science, Long Beach State College, Long Beach 4, California.

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING

First, let us discuss pre-service training—that which takes place prior to appointment as a police officer.

There was a time when all it took to make a policeman was a badge, a gun, a club, and a good bicep. And there was a time when the only mental qualification was an ability to read and write. Today, even though there are some agencies of law enforcement which only require a grammar school education, the greater part of the American police service requires a high school diploma or its equivalent, and the movement is growing to increase educational requirements.

Because the current educational requirements of the police service are low, the problems of in-service training have amplified constantly, for the demands upon the police officer are much greater than at the turn of the century, and, in many cases, the in-service program is called upon to do the entire job of preparing the officer for effective performance. To relieve pressures upon the agency training programs, and to develop an organized body of police knowledge, the schools of our nation have begun to participate in pre-recruit police training.

Academic Programs. Today there is a growing development of formal academic pre-recruit police training in our junior colleges, city colleges, colleges and universities, and there are at least 56 institutions of higher learning in 19 states which offer some 128 programs leading to academic degrees in the law enforcement area.[1] If the words "cop" and "college" were once mutually contradictory, the reverse is certainly true today.

Now, just what do these resources for academic training mean? First, let us consider what they can do for the police practitioner:

They can be a fertile recruiting source. Do we send announcements of job openings to these schools? Do we attempt to cultivate the interest of students approaching graduation?

They can be tapped for studies and surveys. Do we ever ask them to assist in basic research? Do we ever ask for aid from their staff and advanced students?

They can act as a clearinghouse for up-to-date information. Do we ever ask for current data or advanced techniques which might be tailored to the administration and operation of the agency? Do we ever ask for the use of their library holdings and research materials for our personnel?

They can assist in the screening and examining process. Do we ever ask that their staff participate in interviews as oral-board examiners? Do we ever ask for validation studies of selection process?

They can assist in in-service training. Do we ever ask the use of their facilities? Guest lectures by their staff members? Loan of their films, slides, mock-ups?

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[1] A. C. Germann: Law Enforcement Education and Training in the United States, *The Police Chief*, International Association of Chiefs of Police, October, 1957; or Chapter XII, *Police Personnel Management*, Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1958.

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And what does the practitioner mean to the academic program? A great deal, for without his sincere interest, encouragement, advice, and wholehearted support their progress is impeded, and their contributions to professionalization lessened. What can he do for them?

He can assist them in determining program objectives. Does the program only prepare the high school graduate for the police service, or does it only refresh the working police practitioner? Or does it simultaneously attempt both objectives? Does the practitioner offer his opinions to the program administrator?

He can assist them in the development of curriculum. Does the program terminate in two years, or does it entail a four-year curriculum? Does there exist a practical criterion for determining which courses should be offered in a two-year program or for determining which courses shall be offered in upper and lower division of a four-year program? Does the practitioner make this thinking known?

He can assist them in the procurement of staff. Does the instructional staff have a background of police experience as well as advanced degrees? Do part-time staff members recruited from the local area represent a variety of police organizations or do they represent but one? Do all staff members possess, as a minimum, the degree to which the students are striving? Does the practitioner help in the acquisition of highly qualified staff members of competence and integrity by making suggestions to the program administrator?

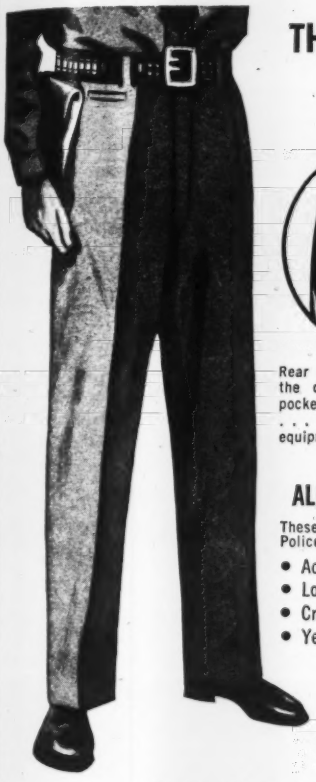
He can assist them in the achievement of status and prestige. Does the college administration, academic staff, and student body recognize the police program as one of high quality, rigorous in discipline, and compatible with the general quality level of the institution? Or is the police program known as a group of "snap" courses, with grading skewed to the high end of the normal curve, with "A" and "B" law enforcement students receiving no more than "C" or "D" in the other college disciplines? Does the practitioner make his opinions regarding quality standards known?

He can assist them in the development of internship programs. Does the program have a field-training course? Do upper-division students have the opportunity to observe police operations first-hand? Does the agency augment its manpower by the use of student interns?

There is no place for suspicion or disdain between the academician and practitioner, for their goals are identical: a professional police service.

Occasionally, we find an academician who has no patience with the practitioner; he wants radical change in policy and procedure, and he wants it right now; he has a supercilious attitude toward the practitioner, particularly toward the practitioner of limited education; and he is inclined to regard him as a crude, rude, stupid, and arrogant neanderthal.

Occasionally, we find a practitioner who bitterly resents the "school boys"; he desires no change in his operations, and he deeply fears the embarrassment of disclosing inept operations to anyone, particularly to the educated; he has a supercilious attitude toward the



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academician who has a lesser amount of police experience; and he is inclined to regard him as a "smart-alecky," slick, impudent, and arrogant radical.

Fortunately for the American police service, these people form a relatively small minority. By and large, the academician and practitioner are cooperating closely, harmoniously, and productively.

So much for the academic programs of pre-service training. Whether they be large or small, they can be of use if you are willing to tap them. Program administrators are as close as the telephone, and are willing to work with the practitioner in every possible way.

"Cadet" or "Aide" Programs. Another form of pre-service training to be considered is the "cadet" or "aide" program, conducted by the police agency. This device, which consists in giving employment to young people of 18 to 21 years of age, attempts to bridge the gap between the time of high-school graduation and age 21. By careful screening, good training, and wise placement, the program may salvage young people who would ordinarily be lost to the service. Cadets can do typing, filing, and furnish information to the public; they can receive and record complaints, issue dog or bicycle licenses, post data, search files, issue and inventory equipment; they can operate telephone switchboards and other communications equipment; they can guard school crossings, act as messengers, and operate certain types of police vehicles. Has there been an evaluation of the possibilities of such a program for your agency? Has there been thought of the possibilities of combining a cadet program with an academic program so that selected candidates could attend college or university half-time and work for the agency half-time in cadet or intern status?

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Before leaving this area of pre-service training, we think it wise to consider the matter of the educational qualification, inasmuch as all forms of pre-service education are, in a sense, forms of pre-service training, and inasmuch as higher educational qualifications lessen the strains upon in-service training.

In our personal opinion there is actually as great a logic in requiring a college degree for the local law enforcement officer as there is for the federal agent. Why? For two major reasons: first, his duties and responsibilities as a *police patrolman of professional stature* demand it; and second, his duties and responsibilities as *supervisor or administrator of professional stature* demand it. One can only agree if he truly believes that the police service should be of professional stature.

The local officer is, first of all, a law enforcement generalist; he must know federal, state, county, municipal, and traffic law, the proper criminal procedures and their applications within his community. He must make crime scene investigations, interview witnesses, and interrogate suspects—therefore, he must know the scientific applications of police technique and the practical ap-

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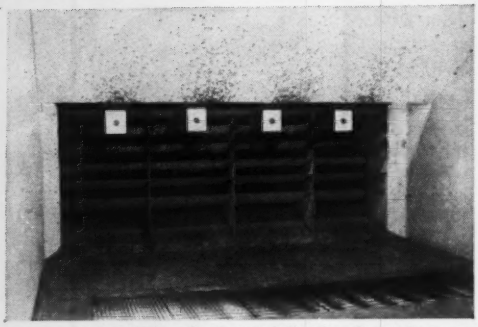

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plications of psychology. He is, in many instances, called upon to make decisions of the greatest consequence without time for lengthy deliberation or consultation; he must exercise good judgment in deciding whether to warn, or to cite, or to arrest—therefore, he must have had his mental facilities for judging and reasoning sharpened by rigorous academic disciplines. He is charged with that delicate task of "preserving the peace," and must take immediate steps to restore the peace whenever it is disturbed; and those steps must be accompanied by the greatest of tact and diplomacy if he is to achieve his purpose and retain the confidence of the community—therefore, he must have the grace, polish, bearing, confidence and sensitivity that can be obtained by a broad education. No poorly educated or half-trained officer can meet the daily strains of police work, for sooner or later he will falter, and unless his failure is "covered up," the press will have an example of police deficiency to parade before the public.

"Lateral entrance," whereby one could gain admittance directly to higher administrative posts, is not generally a part of the American police service; the regular route to the top is "פיו from the ranks." Thus, if the police recruit of today is to be the chief of police tomorrow, his preparation must be of the finest—if tomorrow's chief is to be the finest, and the educational qualification must be related to that top position, as well as to the needs for professional service at the patrolman level.

Calls for raising the educational requirements for policemen to an Associate of Arts degree (two years of college), or to a Baccalaureate degree (four years of college) would, we think, be supported by public administrators, the Bar Association, academicians, and citizens with but little opposition. In all probability, we think, the most strident opposed voices would come from within the police service itself. *If* this is true, it is directly contrary to the very loudly proclaimed desire for professional status—for one cannot carry the banner for a professional police service, and, at the same time, disclaim the need for higher educational qualifications. Unless one is "kidding" oneself.

There are now some twenty professional groups—all represented by national associations—which have set minimum academic requirements in order to improve the quality and economic status of their practitioners, in order to protect the public, and in order to enhance professional status. Not only Law, Medicine, and the Ministry have high academic requirements—but also Architecture, Business, Chemistry, Dentistry, Design, Engineering, Forestry, Journalism, Library Science, Music, Nursing, Optometry, Pharmacy, Psychology, Public Health, Social Work, Teacher Education, and Veterinary Medicine. It seems to us that the police service, in its advance toward professional status, would do well to support the college programs in law enforcement, recruit their graduates with great zeal, and assist in every way possible to elevate the educational requirements for the police service.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Watch for a companion article, FAILURE TO EXPLOIT IN-SERVICE TRAINING RESOURCES, in an early issue of POLICE. ★★★

CAMBRIDGE PLANS EXPANSION IN CRIMINAL SCIENCE PROGRAM

Cambridge University is considering establishing an Institute of Criminology, using the existing Department of Criminal Science as the nucleus, "if the necessary funds can be made available." The Home Secretary stated that he is now consulting the University Grants Committee.

Mr. Butler said that the institute's functions would include both teaching and research, as well as facilities for exchange of views and information with those concerned with the practical administration of the law. The nucleus of the institute would be the existing Department of Criminal Science, but it would be developed on a broader basis and steps would be taken to associate all interested faculties with its management.

"I have told the Vice-Chancellor," added Mr. Butler, "that I warmly welcome this proposal and that I am confident that its fulfilment would make an indispensable contribution to the study of the problems of crime and the treatment of offenders." *The London Times,* August 1, 1958.

Underworld English

By J. E. Schmidt, Ph.B.S., M.D., Litt.D.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author's interest in the vocabulary of various areas of speech is readily understandable. From his earliest childhood he loved medicine and lexicography. He was writing home-made dictionaries when he was ten years old and at the same time, dissecting toy horses to find out what was inside.*

Dr. Schmidt is one of those unfortunates who graduate from every school with the highest honors, then have to live up to it for the rest of their lives. After medical school (University of Maryland), internship and more study, he started to practice in Baltimore, first in general practice, then in psychiatry. But all along he wrote—every time he had a chance. Many articles by him and about him, have been published during the past fifteen years. Inevitably, he did some editing, some ghost writing, and some consultation work in the field of vocabulary. As time passed, he leaned more and more toward medical vocabulary, although he likes all aspects of the spoken and written word—lay, professional, slang, esoteric, etc. More about Dr. Schmidt will appear in the next Editor's Note.

UNDERWORLD ENGLISH *is a regular feature of the* JOURNAL. *See how many correct answers you can give to the questions that appear in each issue.*

EACH of the following unconventional expressions is followed by three definitions or meanings, but only one is correct. To test your knowledge of underworld slang, select and mark the meanings you believe correct; then compare with the answers given below.

(1) ***Row in the Boat*** means ???

A. To have a part in the benefits which result from some shady deal or transaction in which one has taken a risk or a part.

B. To give evidence against one's partners in crime, in return for a promise by the D.A. to "go easy" with the informer.

C. To drive an accessory get-away car, in a case of robbery, etc., as a precaution against the stalling of first car.

(2) ***Cold-Slough Worker; Cold Prowler*** means ???

A. A thief or the like who operates without a partner and without a preliminary casing of the job.

B. A burglar or thief who operates on apartments or houses from which the tenants or occupants are known to be away.

C. One of a group of thieves working together who tries to salt away part of the loot, to retrieve it later for his own benefit.

Address: Dr. J. E. Schmidt, Monroe at Park, Charlestown, Indiana.

(3) ***Fall for a Hot Short*** means ???

A. To be taken in by a plausible but fictitious hard-luck story of a well-dressed panhandler, with an honest face.

B. To be convicted on a charge of stealing automobiles, especially after a rather long period of "good luck."

C. To take into one's confidence, and later be exposed by, a female who seems "hot" or pudendally accessible.

(4) ***Fainting Lena; Sagging Bertha*** means ???

A. A woman who pretends to faint, then accuses and blackmails the man who touches her in offering assistance.

B. A women accomplice in crime who chickens out at a critical moment, or one who actually faints, leaving the partner cold.

C. A female partner in crime who is not considered dependable, because likely to "sing" if apprehended.

(5) ***Square the Beef*** means ???

A. To distribute the spoils of a burglary job on the basis of "seniority" or experience of the participating members.

B. Of a female thief or burglar, to disguise her sex by wearing man's clothing and flattening her typical curves.

C. To receive a lighter sentence or smaller fine than was reasonably expected, or to escape punishment altogether.

Answers: 1-A; 2-B; 3-B; 4-A; 5-C.

★★★

WLONG NUMBA

The telephone rang in the Philadelphia Narcotics Office and a Charlie Chanish voice said, "You go No. 69, Hop Alley, you find big opium joint."

The boys went to the stairway leading up to 69. Going up, their noses hit the trail of opium. Following their noses, they went to No. 71, and upon entering found a huge opium-smoking divan, thronged with customers. These were stunned into silence and immobility by the entrance of the "red-faced boys." Then from the group there detached himself a little Oriental who, rushing up to Cross, took him by the lapels and said, "Please, please, wlong numba—next door—next door! You want 69!"

Reactions of Delinquents to Secure Custody

By John M. Borys, James MacKay and Alice Collins

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The correctional system of every state is confronted with a certain percentage of its institutional population, both adults and juveniles, who may be classified as incorrigible and whose activities in and out of the institution are characterized by aggressive, dangerous and destructive behavior. Some provision must be made for them. Massachusetts, long noted for its progressive approach in the correctional field, has now made another singular contribution in developing treatment procedures for juvenile delinquents in this category under maximum security controls.*

This is the first in a series of two articles describing this unusual operation—a program that became a reality through the vision and foresight of Dr. John D. Coughlan, Director of the Division of Youth Service. Believing that even the most difficult of young adults, although considered as juveniles by law, may be helped if treatment oriented facilities are available, it was through his efforts over a period of years that the Institute for Juvenile Guidance was established. His perception of these problems also made possible more effective "open" training schools through the early discovery of such problem youth and their diagnostic transfer to the facilities best equipped to handle each case on an individual basis.

About the authors—Mr. Borys received the A.B. degree from Dartmouth College and the M.A. from Boston University. He has served as Head Master, Youth Service Board (experimental), Treatment and Security Unit; Superintendent, Youth Service Board, Institute for Juvenile Guidance; and is now Superintendent, Youth Service Board, Lyman School for Boys. Mr. MacKay holds the A.B. and M.A. degrees from Tufts College and the Ms.S.S. from Boston University School of Social Work. He is Psychologist, YSB, Institute for Juvenile Guidance, and Social Worker with the Alcoholism Clinic of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. Mrs. Collins is a graduate of the New York School of Social Work. She serves as a Psychiatric Social Worker with the Massachusetts Child Guidance Clinics and is a member of the Youth Service Board of that state.

IN spite of the most careful planning, visiting of other institutions, and many hours of reading and discussion, the unanswered question in the minds of the administration of the Institute for Juvenile Guidance was, "How will the boys react to a secure custody training school?"

The Institute for Juvenile Guidance was opened in October of 1954, as a new facility of the Massachusetts Youth Service Board, and with specific goals in mind. First of all, The Youth Service Board recognized that it must safeguard the open training school program in the face of strong, public pressure for the better control of the small percentage of boys whose dangerous and destructive activities as runaways from the open schools was giving rise to angry demands from the citizens for strict control for all juvenile delinquents.

The Youth Service Board, created in 1948, was aware of the need, not of narrowing, but rather of liberalizing the program of the training schools and felt that this could best be done if the boys who were apparently unable to tolerate freedom were segregated in a separate, secure institution. This decision was the culmination of three years of experience in a secure cottage established at the Industrial School for Boys at Shirley, Mass.

The safe custody of the boys and the protection of the community from their seriously destructive and aggressive behavior was, then, a primary consideration in the goals for the new institution. However, of equal importance was the hope that in this new setting, these boys who had, for the most part, been in the care of institutions for many years, without growth, might finally be reached and helped to a better social and personal adjustment.

The boys were housed in a concrete building, about forty-five years old, located at Bridgewater, Mass. An old fashioned building, it could house 100 boys perhaps more comfortably than a new one at present building costs. While its appearance was discouraging with its 12 foot wall and large windows covered with wire mesh, its interior was roomy, with wide halls and extra recreational rooms as well as individual rooms of reasonable size. The Board hoped to offset the grimness of the security features with a program that would be interesting and useful to the boys.

The staff ratio was set at approximately one staff member for every two boys. Program included a full time academic school, a music teacher and a band, two athletic and recreation instructors, arts and crafts, carpentry, upholstery, bookbinding, and the usual laundry, painting, and other maintenance personnel. The staff also included custodial officers called Boys Security Masters, and a dozen women to operate the laundry, dining room, sewing room and kitchen. Professional counseling, medical services, and religious services were also provided. In the above plans, the Youth Service Board recognized that one of the greatest needs of an institution, and especially such a restricting one as this, was for flexibility in the use of staff and variety in program.

Youth Service Board policy required that every boy, with only rare exceptions, would be given a trial at an open training school. If, after repeated runaways with serious car or gun thefts, dangerous sexual acts or assaults on persons in or out of the open training school, the superintendent felt it necessary, he could present the boy's case for review before the Youth Service Board. After careful consideration, if it were agreed that

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the boy could not profit from the school, and was, in fact, harming himself and others, he would be transferred to the Institute for Juvenile Guidance for an indeterminate stay with the proviso that his case would be automatically reviewed by the Board at the end of nine months.

NEED FOR CUSTODY

The boys who had been in the security unit at the Industrial School had appeared to the staff to fall mainly into a particular personality group and it was with this group in mind that the whole program of the Institute was planned. They appeared, in general, to be boys who expressed their internal conflicts by acting out in delinquent ways. Such conflicts appeared to rise from early and prolonged experiences of rejection, neglect, actual loss of parents, and failure in incorporating a system of instinctual controls. They appeared not to learn from repeated, reality experiences or deprivation of privileges both in the community and in the open training school, but rather tended to repeat their offenses in spite of punishment or perhaps, because of the need for punishment. They tended to deny their delinquent acts, usually saying that they "didn't know" why they had acted in this way, and posed a serious treatment problem because of the excessive use of denial as a psychological defense mechanism.

A diagnostic study conducted by an outpatient, psychiatric clinic following the first year of operation of the Institute found: these boys were "untreatable" according to the classical outpatient techniques; that all of them belonged in the secure facility in which they were placed; and that they "gave the impression of having taken considerable pains to get themselves sent there."

While the Youth Service Board saw the possibility of rehabilitation as one strong argument for sending a boy to the Institute for Juvenile Guidance, it had no delusions that the boys would accept this view or see this as other than punishment—of being "locked up" to "do time" in a kind of Alcatraz. Would the possibility of being sent to the Institute act as a deterrent to the boys in the training schools, would the boys appearing before the Board be so frightened at the secure aspects of the setting that they would have to defend themselves by being extra tough, of proving that they could "take it," and would this involve constant acting out and testing of the secure unit? Would boys who did not need secure treatment and who could profit from the open schools feel impelled to get themselves sent there nonetheless for status in their own delinquent society? Only time could answer these questions.

It was not very long after the opening of the Institute that the theories upon which its program was based began to be tested and the reactions of the boys to be seen. Almost before the staffs of the training schools were entirely familiar with the Institute, some boys appearing before the classification committee on return for serious violation of parole demanded to be sent to the Institute! When asked to explain this surprising request, they were likely to say that they would feel safer there, that they knew if they were "locked up" they could do better and would not be tempted to run away.

In some instances, where such a plan did not seem to be in the best interests of the boy, the Board was able to persuade him to try to succeed in an open training school, where most succeeded. In others, a refusal to send him to the Institute would result promptly in such violent acting out that the Board was forced to send the boy where he had asked to go.

While this was a most unexpected development, it was not one that answered any questions, but rather, raised new ones which will require much thought and consideration. Is the request a genuine expression of a need for external control which the boy will then internalize? Is it an expression of the need for punishment which many people believe to be present in these violently acting out boys? Will a concession to it only lead to further self punishment in a still more controlled institution or will it allow further regression in self control as is seen in patients in mental hospitals? It is hoped that future studies which must be intensive and long-term will find some answers.

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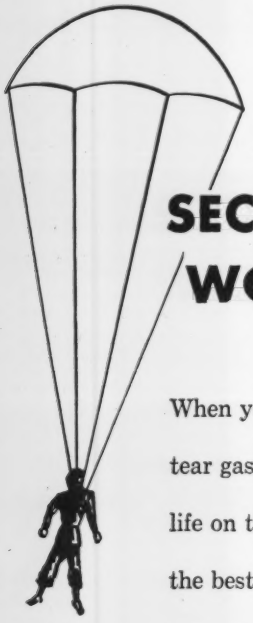

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For the most part, boys who were sent to the Institute seemed relatively calm by this decision and accepted it as though they had expected it. One or two boys appeared to wish to go because a friend was there, but for the most part, its existence did not seem to be either a threat or a challenge to most of the children in the training schools.

Paul was the 14 year old son of Irish immigrant parents who had good domestic positions for many years at the time of his commitment to the Youth Service Board. He was the eldest of two brothers, had superior intelligence and did well in the parochial school which he attended. He lived in a pleasant suburb which was fortunate in having a court psychiatric clinic to which he was referred by the probation officer when he first appeared for car theft. While he appeared to make good relationships with the court personnel, the car thefts continued and when he was sent, pending arrangements for placement, to the Detention Center, he engineered an ingenious escape with another boy. His car thefts continued and his continual running away from placement resulted in commitment to a training school from which he ran three times, each time stealing a car. When it appeared that he was in danger of seriously injuring himself and others, and that in spite of his good intelligence and the excellent opportunities for individual help he had received, he could not be contained in the open school, he was transferred to the Institute.

During his first few months, he conformed passively to the program, showing his hostility only in his persistent habit of soiling himself at rather frequent intervals. Gradually, he began to talk with his counselor about his difficulties. At no time, during his stay did he attempt to run away. When he was paroled, he returned home and to school, graduated from High School and attended a psychiatric clinic regularly with much personality growth over the next year and one half at which time the clinic discharged him as greatly improved.

THE COUNSELING PROGRAM

In most large training schools with a very small clinical staff there is a problem in the stigma attached to a boy by the general population when he is referred to the social worker and especially to the psychiatrist. The fear of group ostracism does not assist the youngster to accept the help of professionally trained people and may actually force him into more troublesome behavior. To save face and be accepted by the group with whom he must live, he is likely to "laugh off" referral to the clinic with such comments as, "they think I'm psycho so I have to see the Head Shrinker."

The counseling program at the Institute for Juvenile Guidance was planned with the needs of the individual boys in mind and in accordance with the experience of the staff who had worked in the secure unit, as well as after study of any material available, and, as always, with the combined "hunches" of all concerned. Since the boys at the Institute were predominantly those who had histories filled with accounts of loss, of family breakdown, repeated rejections and indifference, it appeared to be necessary to provide each boy with the consistent support and interest of a mature adult, regardless of the "acting out" that was likely to take place.

The clinical part of the staff consisted of a psychologist, a psychiatric social worker, and two training counselors—a position equivalent to that of a junior social worker in other settings. Two psychiatrists were available for four hours each every week to provide diagnosis and group therapy for the boys and consultation with the staff. How these boys who had resisted making personal ties with cottage and other staff in the open training schools would react and what methods of treatment would prove useful, was a subject of lively speculation because of the lack of literature and information to use as guides.

It soon appeared that one of the most important factors in the acceptance of the clinic by the boys was their tacit recognition that they needed to be at the Institute and that their problems were serious enough to require "professional" attention. Group ostracism was less likely to occur where every boy was seen in counseling sessions.

The clinical staff, known as counselors, usually had a case load of twenty boys each and at no time would it exceed twenty-five. Each member of the staff was responsible for individual counseling of at least one hour a week per boy, for making recommendations for each boy's initial program, and for continued recommenda-

tions for program changes as needed. Recommendations for parole and the preparation of parole summaries were also their responsibility.

Each member of the counseling staff was notified of every disciplinary action taken in the case of his particular boy and was, indeed, consulted whenever possible in the carrying out of disciplinary measures. Every boy in disciplinary status had the right to see his counselor and even when the boy did not request such a visit, the counselor was obligated to make it his own responsibility and to visit the boy. It was important in the overall operation to insure that counseling continue uninterruptedly during the periods of acting out or testing of controls that most boys needed. Objectivity in dispensing disciplinary measures and consistency in handling boys by all staff members was an important element in changing old habits of reacting in a childish manner—"Everybody hates me. You're all picking on me. I don't care what you do to me."

It was held vital that the clinical staff extend their service to help the entire staff in their individual reactions to the boys which were at times highly charged emotionally. And it seemed equally important to help the boys evaluate the meaning of disciplinary experience.

Because counselors were the rule rather than the exception, boys more often than not demanded attention from "my" counselor and often sought him out at other than his appointed time with his many problems. Early in the experience, the importance of a resident counseling staff was recognized in that crisis situations could be handled as they arose and it was found that boys were most frequently accessible under such conditions.

It is not meant to imply that because counselors were almost at once accepted by the boys and frequently approached, that treatment as it is understood in most professional settings could be easily undertaken since this was by no means the case. Yet, by trial and error and the application of certain strongly held convictions concerning the needs of the boys and their capacity for growth, considerable treatment did take place in an encouraging number of instances.

Butch came to the Institute with a reputation of being a leader of runaways from the open training school, after having escaped on several occasions. His runaways were compounded by auto theft, assault and battery, homosexual behavior to raise money, and robbery—all with several other boys. At one time, he spent a period of months in a county jail awaiting court trial and became so despondent that he attempted suicide. He also had a history of episodic drinking, dating from the age of fifteen. He was seventeen when he arrived at the Institute.

Before his final commitment, Butch lived in a predominantly Italian section of the city known for its strong delinquent code. His mother was the dominant member of the family, who worked during the day. His father had been sick for many years and Butch, who was the second oldest boy, became quite upset when his father requested that he take over the family. He felt strong doubts about his masculinity which he handled by acting out.

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His immediate reaction to the Institute was to "take it over." He gathered his own clique very quickly. His behavior was provocative and there were many outbursts.

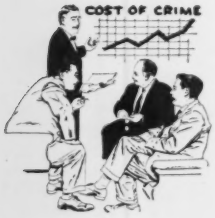
His early reactions in the counseling interviews reflected his general behavior. He was suspicious, used frequent denial and attempted an exterior of bravado. It was necessary to insist that he keep his appointments even against his own wishes. He was fearful of forming relationships and attempted to avoid these sessions. The interviews were continued nevertheless, eventuating in an overt depression that lasted about a month. Rapid change was then noted. Butch became interested in boxing which served to channel off his aggressive feelings, and became cleaner and neater in appearance.

His whole outlook and behavior changed and he became a boy who could be trusted to work outside the wall of the institution. His identification with the goals and philosophy of the institution became noticeable and he was even heard to remark that he would like to see some of his former friends have a chance at coming to the Institute.

Butch was followed for a period of two years and except for one minor scrape with the police, there were no further complaints. He has been working steadily, has a steady girl friend and is contemplating going to night school. He still keeps in touch with his counselor occasionally.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Watch for the second and final article of this important series in the July-August issue of POLICE.

★★★



Education for Delinquency Prevention

By Irvin K. Juergensmeyer

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles by Mr. Juergensmeyer bearing upon the methods and procedures through which community resources may be brought into contact with the youngster who is in need of help. The first article appeared in the March-April issue of POLICE.*

THE JUVENILE OFFICER

THE statutory duties of a police officer are quite clear. He shall be responsible for the protection of life and property and the maintenance of law and order. However, custom has provided the office with many other duties—returning lost property, trying to find and return runaway children and husbands, helping people with many responsibilities due to neglect or carelessness on their part—locked cars, children locked in bathrooms, stray dogs and cats, and many other minor requests. When no one else is around to do it, the police are called.

Duties

What is an officer's duty when children are in trouble or are in need of help? This is the question often asked by many police officers. This is especially true when many more infractions of the law are called to their attention today than any time previously. Since 1899 when the Illinois Juvenile Court Act was passed, and many children's laws have been passed, the juvenile courts throughout the country have tried to develop a new philosophy in their state laws by setting up procedures and offering services that will help delinquent and neglected children grow into useful citizens. With the courts and the laws setting the pattern as a mandate of the will of the citizens, the duty of the police with youth is quite clear—to help protect and rehabilitate the delinquent child. To make that statement is much easier than to fulfill it because of the many problems involved.

The juvenile officer is, first and last, a policeman. He is, however, a specially educated and trained policeman in understanding youth problems. If prevention of delinquency and protection and rehabilitation of youth is his chief concern, then these goals can best be attained by properly performing his duty as a policeman. Regular patrol service of places where youth may be found, interviews, interrogation, arrangement for detention of youth in trouble, proper disposition to competent agencies, are all part of a day's work.

Occasionally he will be called upon to speak before service clubs, schools, church groups, PTA, etc. This he should do in a pleasing, intelligent manner. He should take his place in the community as a good citizen. Regular attendance at a church of his choice, membership in service clubs and PTA are important. He should be willing to cooperate with other groups in promoting projects designed to prevent delinquency. Recreation, summer camps, playgrounds, better schools and churches, are resources of the community which can be brought to bear upon this problem and which can be used to help youth who are in danger.

Qualifications

The juvenile officer's qualifications are important. Again referring to the East Lansing Committee report,[1] "The committee agreed that a minimum basic requirement for appointment to the general police force should be high school graduation or its equivalent. It was further agreed that juvenile officers should be drawn from the ranks of the police force. One participant suggested the additional requirements, which was not disputed, that candidates for the position of juvenile officer should have at least one year's experience on the regular police force. It was recognized that this last mentioned requirement would not usually apply to policewomen on the juvenile squad. The committee also recommended that not less than 5 per cent of the police personnel should be devoted to juvenile police work. A personality and temperament suitable for contact with boys and girls and an interest in children are a fundamental requisite for a juvenile officer. Work with juveniles requires patience and understanding.

"The juvenile officer, in addition to working with children, must be able to work with parents and with persons in other agencies, both public and private. Assuming that the juvenile officer is appointed from the department staff, his experience and past performance should, of course, be evaluated. Consideration should also be given to any experience the candidate had prior to becoming a police officer. Experience in working with youth, such as in teaching or recreation work, would indicate an officer's interest in the field and possibly suggest his fitness for a juvenile position. Some departments have developed procedures for selecting juvenile officers which include testing for social adaptability, psychiatric or psychological tests, and evaluation of the candidate's background, general appearance, and personality."

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[1] *Police Services for Juveniles, op. cit.*, p. 41.

Many chiefs of police have been, and are, handling their youth problem efficiently without specialized units. It isn't the purpose of the Illinois Youth Commission to tell a chief of police how to run his department. However, if he has a youth bureau or special office in charge of juvenile work, we are willing to offer what educational facilities we have available.

Since the subject of duties of the specialized officer in charge is a matter of controversy, the following duties were submitted in the East Lansing report:

1. Processing of cases investigated by other units.

2. Maintenance of records of juvenile cases.

3. Special patrolling of known juvenile hangouts.

4. Planning and coordinating delinquency prevention programs.

5. Investigation of some cases was left to an appropriate squad without reference to age. Other cases the juvenile control unit investigates regularly include the following:

(a) Offenses concerning children in a family, such as neglect, abuse or abandonment.

(b) Adults contributing to the delinquency of a minor; employing minors in injurious, immoral, or improper vocations or practices; and admitting minors to improper places.

(c) Possession or sale of obscene literature when children are involved.

(d) Bicycle thefts.

(e) Offenses committed on school property.

(f) Sex offenses involving juveniles, except forcible rape.

(g) Gang warfare among juveniles and other cases.

Here in Illinois, my observation is that duties and functions vary with different cities and the officer in charge. Gradually, as in other units, functions and duties will be clearly established.

Problems of the Juvenile Officer, as reported by the questionnaire at E. Lansing are:

1. *Authority to administer the office* as it should be is one of the problems of the newly appointed juvenile officers. The chief of police has appointed an officer in good faith to work with juveniles. However, authority of the juvenile officer is limited by his rank. Too often he is carrying out the orders of his superior officer which may have no relation to juvenile work whatever, and unfortunately in some cases his superior officer has no interest in work with juveniles as such. The chief of police may have an unusual amount of interest in youth, but if the appointed officer is not given a free hand then it would be just as well not to have a juvenile unit.

Chief Skousen of Salt Lake City says, "The only way a youth bureau can function properly and efficiently is to locate the director of the bureau in the organizational structure where he will be responsible only to the chief of police or an immediate subordinate in the larger organizations. East Lansing committee says, and I quote, "The head of the Juvenile Control Unit should be given rank commensurate to that of other unit heads with equivalent responsibility."[2]

Illinois has a number of very good police youth bureaus that are doing an excellent service for the community and youth. These are in areas where the officers are directly responsible to the chief of police or to the director in charge. Here we find a clear understanding of authority and a smooth running organization. Too often the officer in charge is not in sympathy with the juvenile problem or wants to use the old approach. This is due to a lack of understanding and improper knowledge of the assignment. In the police institutes we have held over the state, emphasis has been placed upon getting as many of the police force to attend as can be released. Most policemen come in contact with juveniles sooner or later in the dispatch of their work. Therefore, it is important that they have some knowledge of the problem.

2. *Detention* is another of the

[2] *Police Services for Juveniles, op. cit.*, p. 40.

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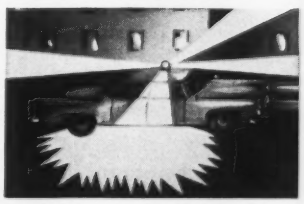

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problems of working with juveniles. Many cities and counties do not have detention facilities. In the main this is not a serious problem but occasionally it does present one. The committee which met at East Lansing was of the opinion that many children were detained unnecessarily.

3. *Disposition of the case* is another one of the problems of the officer in charge of juvenile work. Many communities do not have suitable *referral agencies,* such as, family service, social service, Salvation Army, Boys' Farms, homes for girls, and other referral agencies. Therefore the child is referred to the juvenile court or released to his parents or guardian when he would really be better off in a different environment.

Many communities and cities have provided child care shelters by having boys' farms or girls' homes in or near the cities. This idea has been growing rapidly. A Boys' Farm was provided for the Springfield area in 1952. Rock Island, Rockford, Decatur, and other cities, either have boys' farms or homes for dependent, neglected or delinquent children. The city of Peoria is now in the process of securing a boys' and girls' farm, which will provide amply for their needs. Most smaller communities do not have any facilities. Some larger areas, such Madison and St. Clair counties, are in need of facilities for their growing needs of dependent, neglected and delinquent children. The only facility in Madison County, which has a population of over 200,000, is one small orphanage.

Homes and farms for boys and girls are provided by donations, wills, community chests and other types of philanthropy. There is a growing interest for each community to take care of its own children. This, I think, is the correct approach. The late Dr. Clifford R. Shaw said in one of his speeches, "You can build all the state institutions you want and that won't solve the problem. If each city or county could have a suitable place for its own needy, dependent, and neglected children, it would not only help solve the problem of more state institutions but would keep the child in the community to which he will eventually return."

4. *The word "prevention"* has received a lot of attention within the last half century. Millions of dollars have been spent for prevention of disease—typhoid fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, and most recently, polio. Now we are fluoridating our drinking water to prevent tooth decay.

In the field of juvenile delinquency the emphasis now is and has been for many years on prevention. More money is being spent now on delinquency prevention than ever before, and much more will be spent in the future. This is good business. Why spend money to hold the child in custody when the delinquent act could have been prevented in the first place?

Speaking before the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Louis B. Nichols, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said, "I come now to one of the biggest challenges of our day—that of crime prevention. Mr. Hoover recently phrased it this way, 'Those of us who are assigned the responsibility of detecting and apprehending criminals are more and more coming to the view that our efforts, however essential, are but a temporary expedient. Our greatest opportunity is to become a preventer of crime.'

"The officer who informally processes the first offender has the opportunity of also reaching the parent; and his power for good and constructive influence as a preventer of crime cannot be overestimated. There are hundreds of such unsung heroes of law enforcement across the land, and we need to take the long-range view and give them the backing, the assistance and the facilities they need. Herein lies one of the most neglected but potentially constructive areas of law enforcement."[3]

The late Dr. Shaw, who spent his life working on the problem of juvenile crime prevention in Chicago and was an international authority in the field, said in one of his last public speeches, which he gave in East St. Louis in 1957:

"I want to stress the fact that we have only very limited and fragmentary knowledge of this problem. We know only in a very superficial and limited way the nature of the phenomenon of delinquency in our society. We are also limited with respect to the effective procedures for the prevention of delinquency. Nobody knows, as far as I know, and I think I am familiar with what is going on throughout the country and elsewhere, by what means or what combination of means we could bring about a reduction in the volume of delinquency in our society. With all the things that we have done in recent years, the problem continues in undiminished volume throughout the country, and we really don't know much about the means by which we can reclaim or rehabilitate persons already involved in delinquency." (I should like to interject that this statement must have been hard to make for a man that had spent forty years in the work.)

"There is one thing that we can say about the problem of delinquency and that is its stubborn, unyielding resistance with all of our efforts to cope with it in any substantial manner."[4]

Dr. Shaw in this East St. Louis speech mentioned several things that he thought caused delinquency:

1. It is an acquired characteristic. It is not hereditary.

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[3] Louis B. Nichols, *Today's Challenge to Law Enforcement.* International Association of Chiefs of Police, Chicago, September 1956.

[4] Dr. Clifford R. Shaw, Chicago Area Project. *Independent Neighborhood Groups,* unpublished manuscript, E. St. Louis, April 6, 1957.

2. It occurs where there is a breakdown of community life.

3. Children are influenced by major values—our culture, wealth, position, substance, prestige, etc. If they can't get these by legitimate means they try to get them by unlawful acts.

4. Drug addiction. According to their most recent study at the Institute for Juvenile Research, addiction among juveniles has increased from 8 or 9 per cent of the total addicts to 59 per cent of the total addicts known to the Chicago Police Department.

5. A breakdown in family life, and I should like to add another,

6. The misuse of alcohol, which Dr. Shaw mentions many times in the books he has written.

As many of you know, Dr. Shaw was known internationally for his idea of community or *neighborhood improvement*. His experiments in Chicago, known as the Chicago Area Project, have drawn worldwide attention. Delinquency is worldwide. It affects the most highly civilized nations. The highest delinquency rates, respectively, are in Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States, and France.

The Chicago Area Project is a neighborhood improvement program. Records indicate that this type of program is a basic one for the prevention of delinquency. This idea of neighborhood improvement is used in many states in this country—New York, Massachusetts, California, New Jersey—and in many foreign countries. Many of them patterned their programs after Dr. Shaw's experiment, and after our delinquency prevention program in Illinois.

Helping people to help themselves is the basic philosophy of the community service program of the *Illinois Youth Commission*, of which we are all very proud. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, 187 Community Committees were cooperating in the delinquency prevention activities of this statewide program. Forty-three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-one young people were engaged in the group activities conducted by these groups; 3,924 adult volunteers assisted as chaperones, coaches or club leaders; 972 youths were referred to these committees by courts for council and individual assistance; another 842 young people were referred for similar help from such official sources as churches, schools or neighbors. One thousand, three hundred and eighty-six adult volunteers served as individual sponsors for these youth.

Although Dr. Shaw was very fair in acknowledging the limitations of this approach, it is one field in which some progress has been made. He made the statement, "People in the neighborhood hold in their hand the answer to this problem, if there *is* an answer to it."

Before I leave Dr. Shaw's lecture, I want to indulge your patience by offiering this one more quotation: "I think it is true that in the last six years in most places in the country we have experienced an increase in the volume of delinquency as officially acted upon. But nobody knows that this represents a long upward trend in this problem. In Chicago we have computed the rate of delinquents based on police cases, court cases, and cases of youngsters committed to institutions per unit of appropriate population. This determines the number of boys per thousand taken into court. It was a very interesting thing that the number of boys per thousand taken into court in 1955 was precisely the same as in 1919, at the end of the first World War, and in 1906 it was something like 7.8 or 9—a difference of only one fraction of one percentage point. So maybe we are not facing an inevitable increase in the volume of delinquency among our young people. At least I don't know of any evidence to support the assumption. I hope that we do not become so fearful or have so much anxiety about this problem that we begin to use methods of procedure in relation to the problem which may only complicate it rather than contribute to its solution."

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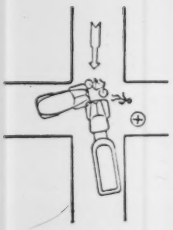
CONCLUSION

May I add here that the figures Dr. Shaw gave for 1906, 1919, and 1955 were almost the same. This doesn't mean that all the work we have been doing in the field of prevention has been of no value. If all the agencies that are working on the problem would suddenly discontinue, we could expect delinquency to get out of control altogether. The fact that the court rate in Chicago has been kept practically the same the past fifty years is a tribute to the work of police, schools, churches and all the other civic organizations.

★★★

NEW POLYGRAPH REPRESENTATIVE APPOINTED

Associated Research, Incorporated, 3777 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of the Keeler Polygraph, announces the appointment of The Texas Police Supply Company of Dallas, Texas, as the new sales representative for the states of Texas and Oklahoma.



International Association of Chiefs of Police Issues Statement of Traffic Policies

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Among other important business matters transacted at the recent Annual Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Miami Beach, Florida, was the adoption of a set of policies concerning the enforcement of traffic laws. The* JOURNAL *is pleased to present this important new statement of policies by the IACP, believing that it represents a unique step forward in the approach to the problems of traffic regulation and control.*

THE police administrators of this association are charged with the safety of citizens and their property. By far the greatest public safety losses to the people of the United States stem from street and highway traffic collisions and congestion.

In view of this situation the International Association of Chiefs of Police believes that a statement of its agreed policies in this field are necessary and desirable. The Association strongly recommends the adoption of each of these policies by the law enforcement agencies in the United States. It recognizes that local conditions in the several states and territories and thousands of political sub-divisions will require adaptation in details. At the same time, however, the IACP believes that the general principles contained in these statements are mandatory for maximum reduction in traffic losses without infringing on individual constitutional rights.

The police have a direct interest in the enforcement of the traffic laws and ordinances and in directing the flow of traffic. These are duties they are legally required to perform. They also have an auxiliary interest in other aspects of traffic safety and regulation, for there is practically no street and highway traffic activity that does not to some degree affect the police in the accomplishment of their objectives.

1. In the enforcement of traffic laws, ordinances, and regulations the rights and privileges of the people, as stated in the several constitutions and statutes and subsequently interpreted by the courts, will be faithfully observed and respected by the police, taking heed specifically of the following in addition to numerous others:

a. The constitutional protection of every individual against unreasonable searches and seizures.

b. The right of a person to bail if apprehended and charged with an offense.

c. His right to be informed specifically of the charge or charges filed against him.

d. His right to counsel.

e. The right of an accused to appear and defend himself in a duly constituted court of law.

f. The right to a fair and impartial trial.

g. The right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty.

h. The privilege of every person to the use of the public highways when done in conformity to the existing laws and regulations, impressing upon all persons that the courts in our nation have consistently held such is a privilege, and not a right, subject to reasonable legislative regulation, even to the extent of providing for withholding, denial, suspension, or revocation of this precious privilege if it is unduly abused.

2. Traffic legislation should be enforced at a sustained level with uniform interpretation in all jurisdictions. The quantity of enforcement effort should be sufficient to produce maximum safety in each locality. Experience indicates that for traffic law enforcement to be effective within a particular community, it is essential there be at least 20 convictions for hazardous moving offenses in traffic court for each fatal and personal-injury accident occurring within that jurisdiction over a measured period of time. The maximum amount of enforcement is dependent on local conditions, the attitude of local population toward law observance, and the effectiveness of the local court system.

3. Equally as important as the amount of traffic law enforcement is the quality of enforcement. To be effective enforcement must be directed at the violations known to be accident causes. In addition, it must be applied in those places and at those times shown by experience to have a disproportionately high percentage of accidents. There can never be enough policemen to apprehend all violators for every violation—nor should there be. Therefore, enforcement personnel and enforcement effort must be used to the best possible advantage.

4. Every uniformed officer on the streets and highways—regardless of his specific assignment, though dependent to some extent on his means of transportation—must, when he observes traffic violations, take appropriate enforcement action. Every traffic officer clothed with the necessary authority also must take appropriate action when he observes non-traffic offenses.

5. The enforcement of traffic legislation solely for revenue purposes is as abhorrent to the police as it is to the public. It must be eliminated wherever it exists.

6. The enforcement of traffic legislation for the sole purpose of building up an activity record is as repugnant as enforcement for revenue purposes.

7. There should be one enforcement policy for all street and highway users and not one that gives preference to either local residents or non-residents.

8. The effect of police traffic law enforcement is to a very important

degree dependent on the disposition of charges by other official agencies. It is incumbent upon the police to establish and follow sound policies in the amount and quality of enforcement action taken by them and produce in the courts proper and sufficient evidence. The police must also keep sufficient records and report all arrests and citations to appropriate central agencies. Having carried out these duties appropriately, their responsibilities are completed but the enforcement process is not.

Police enforcement action is affected by the soundness of policies of driver examinations and licensing; by the efficiency of court administration; by the adequacy of court dispositions; by the prompt and complete reporting of all dispositions to the driver licensing administrators, and by the resultant actions taken by the licensing administrators.

9. The quantity and quality of police traffic enforcement is also affected by the public's attitude toward traffic law observance. This attitude is largely determined by the effectiveness of state and local public support organizations.

10. The police are also responsible in a substantial degree for public attitude toward traffic law enforcement. Traffic law enforcement actions and traffic direction must be performed in a uniform manner to be understood and acceptable. But even more important, they must be done in an efficient and courteous manner.

11. The police are definitely and unequivocally opposed to the fixing of traffic cases in any manner by the police or by any other agency, official, or person. It must be recognized, however, that the police agency is not the only place where the possibility for ticket fixing exists. It must be eliminated if and wherever it exists.

12. The police administrator must seek, and should be requested, to advise and consult in the construction and/or reconstruction of traffic ways and facilities, including the use of signs, signals, and markings. It must be recognized that the police cannot correct inadequate streets, highways, and parking facilities. At best the police can, by control and direction, only alleviate inadequate physical situations.

13. Police should be consulted in the drafting of new traffic legislation which, if ultimately enacted into law, will require enforcement by the police. Police should be asked about the need for proposed legislation, whether it is enforceable and if so, whether the enforcement of it will require any additional manpower or equipment.

14. The salaries and subsequent pensions of police officers should not by legislative, budget, or other provision be dependent upon fines or costs assessed in criminal or traffic adjudications. The fee system should be abolished in law enforcement and in criminal prosecution and adjudication.

15. The enforcement of traffic legislation by the police must not be regarded as a sports contest to be conducted in accordance with a set of rules prescribed for fair play. Competition has no place in modern day traffic flow on public streets and highways. The police are committed to a policy of traffic patrol which normally will be conducted by uniformed officers using highly identifiable automotive transportation but supplemented when necessary by officers not in uniform using automotive equipment not easily identified as police equipment. The IACP also believes concealment is justifiable when necessary to bring under control a situation that cannot be controlled by usual methods.

16. The use of scientific devices such as mechanical, electronic, photographic, and chemical equipment is justifiable when required to enhance the lawful efforts of the police. Any attitude that would deny to police the use of scientific developments would, if followed to its logical conclusions, place all policemen back on foot patrol and prohibit the use of modern communications, transportation, ballistics, fingerprinting, etc., while allowing the criminal or traffic violator to use these things to his own advantage. The limits to the use of devices by the police should be determined by their legality and scientific soundness.

17. The violation of traffic legislation has nothing to do with the intent of the violator, therefore, it is incumbent upon the motorist or pedestrian to obey. If he does not obey, it is not necessary for the police officer who apprehends him to prove that he intended to violate. The officer must prove only that he did in fact commit that violation.

18. The words "entrapment" and "speed trap" are frequently used in the public press. Both of these terms imply that by some inducement or action the police have caused or enticed a person to violate the traffic laws. The police deplore the use of these or similar terms. The police do not entice people to violate traffic laws. Neither do the police encourage or condone the practice of enforcing traffic laws for the sole purpose of raising revenue for the public coffers, as has often been charged. (See IACP policy relating to enforcement for revenue purposes stated elsewhere herein.) Also in this

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connection, there have been and possibly are, today, some isolated instances where there is existing traffic legislation which the public generally neither approves nor considers necessary but which the police of the community by governmental superiors are required to enforce. If and where such undesirable and unnecessary traffic laws do exist, they should be repealed by legislative action.

19. The police do not feel that the ultimate in safe speed for motor vehicle transportation has been reached. We recognize that increased safe speed of every form of transportation is one of the means of progress and that this has been true ever since man invented the wheel. There is, however, a difference between speed *per se* and safe speed on the streets and highways. Comparatively low speed may be dangerous to the public safety in certain conditions or under certain circumstances. Safe speeds are dependent upon visibility. No one can see as far or as well at night as he can in daylight. We, therefore, believe that legal night maximum speeds should be less than legal daytime maximum speeds.

We further believe that the millions of licensed motor vehicle operators have skill and operational capability and intelligence that encompasses the full range of the capabilities and intelligence of the American people. We do not, therefore, believe that it is feasible, practical, or wise to attempt to legislate on speed or enforce speed regulations that attempt in effect to permit each driver to judge his own safe speed in accordance with his own judgment of his abilities and the conditions existing at any given place or time. We believe that speed legislation should:

a. Establish absolute maximums allowable for rural and urban driving after consultation with police.

b. Empower the appropriate agency, after consultation with police, to legally raise or lower these limits on specific stretches of streets and highways after studies establish that the proposed changed limit is reasonable and safe for that section provided that the zone affected is properly and adequately signed.

c. Make it incumbent upon drivers to drive at safe speeds within the absolute maximums (including zoned areas) considering the conditions existing at that time and place, i.e., reasonably and prudently.

We are opposed to *prima facie* speed limits that establish a so-called maximum speed but permits every driver to exceed them when in his own individual judgment it is safe for him to do so.

We believe that speed limits should be re-examined periodically and with changed conditions to determine whether changes are necessary. ★★★

HEAD START ON FORGER IDENTIFICATION

The victim of a forgery can give police a headstart in catching the forger just by making it a practice to require written addresses with the signatures on all checks.

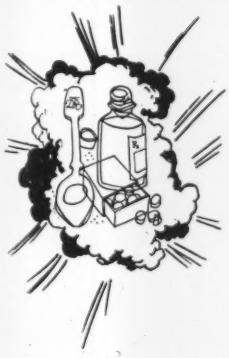
The theory that the more the forger writes, the more likely he is to be captured is one of the ideas discussed in a report on investigative classification of handwriting published by Northwestern University Law School.

The article is written by Orville B. Livingston, senior document examiner of the Milwaukee Police Department and an innovator in the development of handwriting analysis as a crime-busting science.

Livingston said that having customers write their addresses with their signatures "has often made the difference between failure and success in clearing forgery cases."

"It is not well understood in many law enforcement and business circles that the smaller the basis for handwriting identification, the less likely is the specialist in documents to be able to aid law enforcers in identifying the writer," said Livingston. "It should be a much more widespread practice for people signing documents of various kinds to write their addresses also."

Signature characteristics alone cannot be given heavy consideration by investigators because people often develop signatures different from their general writing. Although they can be compared to other signatures, they could be misleading if relied upon to guide a search through a police department's handwriting files in trying to identify a specific writer.



The "New Look" at Narcotics Is Just the Same Old Sack

By Malachi L. Harney

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of three articles by Mr. Harney, former Chief of the Enforcement Division of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics. The first article appeared in the March-April issue of POLICE.*

TODAY, after a long, long generation, we are taking accelerated steps in eradicating the poppy fields this side of the Bamboo Curtain.

All during the 20's and 30's, the rate of narcotic addiction declined. The price of illicit heroin and morphine rose from about $15 an ounce in the early 20's to about $100 an ounce in the late 1930's. We saw no more of the 10-, 20-, 30-grain daily morphine intake of the early 20's (sometimes combined with cocaine). Instead, in the late 30's, the habits were very light. Before the outbreak of World War II, we estimated that the rate of addiction in this country was not more than 1 in every 3,000 of the population. We saw that the average age of addicts was increasing every year.

When World War II came along, as some may well remember, there developed a situation where we had practically no addiction. The hard-core users resorted to injecting paregoric and barbiturates. I doubt if we had 20,000 real addicts in the whole country in 1945. Congress was seriously considering whether or not the hospital at Lexington and the one at Fort Worth should be closed. I recall that U. S. Narcotics Commissioner Anslinger opposed that idea. He foresaw a rise of addiction after the war. He was only too accurate a prophet. Our happy situation persisted until about 1947, when a most unfortunate combination of circumstances —first of a supply of cocaine from Peru—then the availability of clandestine heroin from Turkey—the diversion of heroin from chemical factories in Italy—the sifting of Far Eastern heroin through the Bamboo Curtain—and a receptive market created by our postwar boom in juvenile delinquency—triggered an explosion of heroin addiction in this country.

Now, narcotic addiction has always been an urban vice and disease, but that characteristic is much more pronounced in its last appearance. There are vast areas in this country in which the narcotic addiction of the 20's and 30's has not recurred. In other areas, it has come back only in a relatively inconsequential incidence. The marked reappearance has been in a few large cities only. While any rise in narcotic addiction should be alarming, for the country as a whole, the total number of addicts is rather small. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics has consistently stood by the figure that we do not have in excess of 60,000 addicts in our entire population. Actually, the Bureau has counted only about 45,000 persons in the last five years. That is a cumulative count which does not allow for drop-outs, which are most substantial. My personal opinion is that the 60,000 estimate may be too large. Our addict population may range from 1 in 3,000 to 1 in 4,000, compared to the 1 in 400 of a generation ago. So the graph of narcotic addiction may be represented by a "ski-jump profile." Addiction slid downward from the early twenties to drop almost to the bottom in World War II. Then it zoomed up, but not nearly to the rate of earlier years.

Less than 60,000 people in all the U. S. A., you might say, is not much of a problem. But any addiction, particularly in the light of what we saw of its explosive nature in the late 40's and early 50's, must be regarded as a dangerous situation.

Unfortunately, in Illinois we do have more than our share of the problem. With us it is a very real one. Our addiction incidence for the state may be closer to 1 in a thousand than 1 in 3500, for the nation. Use whatever simile you like. We have a focus of infection, a substantial source of contagion which must be circumscribed and eradicated, not only to prevent its spread in Illinois but to other areas. Along with New York, Michigan, and California, we have a big job to do.

And in the State of Illinois, we are presently making progress with the addiction problem. Federal and local law enforcement efforts across the country have so diluted the supply of heroin that I doubt that more than one out of ten addicts, who are users in the City of Chicago, would show any acute withdrawal symptoms when arrested. As a matter of fact, when we see an addict in a severe withdrawal syndrome, we have reason to suspect that he may have been diverting drugs from medicinal supplies.

The Chicago police recently informed me that in routine police operations often concerning other crimes, they are now picking up a considerable number of younger men who, after having been addicted for some time, are no longer users of heroin. For this they receive

Address: Mr. Malachi L. Harney, Superintendent, Division of Narcotic Control, State of Illinois, Capitol Building, Springfield, Illinois.

many explanations, the more common one being that the heroin is so poor that it is just not worth fooling with.

In July of last year, I had occasion to try to find some juvenile opiate addicts in Illinois; that is, addicts who were seventeen years old or younger. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics had a record of only 2 in 1957 and 2 in 1956, as against 51 in 1953 and 22 in 1954. The Chicago Police Narcotic Bureau handled over 3,000 narcotic suspects in the first five months of 1958 and saw no seventeen-year-olds, or younger, who were opiate addicts. Of course, there may be some seventeen-year-old addicts. But they are harder to find.

Most of this progress is, I think, due to an attempt at realistic law enforcement. We are making the narcotic traffic a tough racket. I wonder how many youths have been saved from addiction, from being tampered with by addicts or peddlers, because of the threat of severe penalties.

To me it is so very obvious that we have made great strides in overcoming the narcotic evil. But some people are going up and down the land saying or implying that we have failed. Knock a stave out of this control barrel, they say; do something else. Adopt a substitute, but something easy, something that won't hurt people, something that won't make law enforcement officers uncomfortable, won't make judges uncomfortable, won't make addicts uncomfortable, won't make drug peddlers uncomfortable—let's make the whole program something comfortable.

It is suggested we try the "British System." With a technique reminiscent of the Hitler "Big-Lie," a few people assiduously have spread through the length and breadth of this land an impression that in England there is some magic afoot which is the key to the narcotic addiction and control problems. That is the cruelest thing, because again they are offering to the people that want something soft, the hope that there is something soft. There isn't anything soft.

This "British System" of narcotic control, as advertised in America, is one of the most curious, widely accepted myths in the narcotic literature. Dilettantes and armchair students of the narcotic problems have long been intrigued with the fact that there is less narcotic addiction in Britain than in the United States. Early they seem to have adopted as a foregone conclusion that this was because of differences in our law enforcement approach. But when these are shown to be fundamentally similar they, nevertheless, continue to insist that the key to the whole problem is an advisory paragraph in the British Dangerous Drug regulations.

Let's try to lay that "British System" ghost once and for all. Actually, of course, as has been very thoroughly pointed out, the "British System" of narcotic law control is not too different from our own. The United Kingdom subscribes to the same international conventions and agreements that we do. Their system of law enforcement doesn't diverge too greatly from that of this country and Canada.

The English law is:

"In no circumstances may dangerous drugs be used for any other purpose than that of ministering to the strictly medical or dental needs of his patients. The continued supply of dangerous drugs to a patient solely for the gratification of addiction is not regarded as 'medical need.'"

As we do, the British make some qualifications to this. They say narcotic drugs can be legally administered as part of a gradual withdrawal. Also, that they can be administered where the shock of withdrawal might be dangerous to an aged or infirm patient, and they add a third qualification:

"Where it has been similarly demonstrated that the patient, while capable of leading a useful and relatively normal life when a certain minimum dose is regularly administered, becomes incapable of this when the drug is entirely discontinued."

Whether there really are such people is certainly a matter for conjecture. If there are such people, their number is so inconsequential that to abandon any elements of our program in that direction would be simply foolish in my opinion. But the story is distorted even further and astoundingly emerges as a flat statement, published over and over, that there is no addiction in England because the doctors there furnish free drugs to addicts!

These claims of some magic in the "British System" have been formally debunked by the people best qualified to know. Mr. John H. Walker, Delegate from Great Britain to the United Nations Narcotic Commission, testified before the Canadian Senate in 1955, as follows:

"It is probably the third type of case that has given rise to such misunderstanding of the so-called 'British System' and I would invite Honourable Senators to read this condition with particular care and notice how extremely restrictive it is in fact. Here, too, before administration or prescription of the drug is considered permissible, there must have been a prolonged attempt at cure. It must be further demonstrated that the patient is incapable of leading a useful and relatively normal life, and further that he cannot do this without the drug. If these conditions are conscientiously applied in the light of modern medical knowledge, the number of instances where a drug may properly be administered or prescribed in a case of this sort will be very small indeed."

Following a discussion similar to this at Bethesda last March, Commissioner Anslinger sent a copy of my remarks to the Home Office in London, England, and from Whitehall in June of 1958, came this reply:

"Mr. Harney's remarks seem to make a good deal of sense and I hope that the publication of the record of what he said will help to do some good in your country.

"As regards the visits of Americans to this country we are in this difficulty, that it is not possible for us to refuse to have a talk with visiting Americans who ask

RESULTS OF AN OPIUM RAID—NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
AUGUST, 1927

This picture illustrates the changing pattern in narcotic law enforcement. In the early Twentieth Century, opium smoking and Chinese opium users were a characteristic of the narcotic traffic. Within the past generation, opium smoking, with its more easily detected evidence, has been almost completely suppressed. The Chinese narcotic addict—a man in a womanless world—is also disappearing—his end hastened by his addiction. A common weekend feature in the 1920's in almost any large American city, it would be almost impossible to reproduce this picture today.

to be allowed to visit the Home Office to discuss the so-called 'British System.' However, when we do see these visitors any remarks which we make are rather on the lines of what Mr. Harney has said, and we make it clear that there is not in fact any such thing as a 'British System,' which is an invention of certain Americans who wish to prove a particular point of view. I usually recommend such visitors to read John Walker's statement to the Canadian Senate Committee of Inquiry of 1955 which is a factual and objective statement of our practice . . ." (Underscoring supplied).

Dr. R. G. E. Richmond, who is described as having for years specialized in psychiatric work in prisons both in Canada and England, testified as follows in a Canadian Senate Committee hearing in 1955:

"Senator Hodges: I would like to ask the doctor if he can give any reason why there is so little drug addiction in Britain as compared to Canada, considering the huge difference in the population?"

"Dr. Richmond: I have thought so deeply about this and the answers that I can give I am afraid sound rather vague, but I feel that tradition, cultural standards and perhaps discipline during childhood enter into it to some extent. The tradition that 'it just isn't done' in a way I think dies very hard in people."

Now note carefully that Dr. Richmond did not say that English addiction was down because of any "exception 3" in the dangerous drug rules, as of course we know for the very good reason that this exception is inconsequential in our discussion. Neither did he say that addiction was down in England because doctors there feed drugs to addicts, which we know they don't. This man, in a particularly good position to know, says simply there is a tradition that "it just isn't done." Which brings me naturally to this point. One can be relatively ignorant of law enforcement and still know that what will produce good law enforcement for England will not necessarily produce good law enforcement in the United States of America.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The third and final article in this interesting series will appear in the July-August issue of POLICE. ★★★

What Is Police Management?

By G. Douglas Gourley

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is Head of the Department of Police Science and Administration at Los Angeles State College. He obtained the A.B. degree with a major in Law from the University of Southern California in 1935. Subsequently, he received the Master of Science degree in Public Administration in 1951 at this institution and currently has completed most of the course work for the degree of Doctor of Public Administration.*

After serving two years as a social worker, Professor Gourley joined the Los Angeles Police Department in January 1937 and was with that Department continuously except for 3½ years in the U. S. Navy during World War II. He has held all ranks up to and including the rank of Inspector and has served in all phases of police activity: Patrolman 4 years; Sergeant 4 years; Lieutenant 4 years; Captain 5 years; and Inspector 2 years. For ten years he served as an Instructor in Police Science and Administration at the Civic Center Division of the School of Public Administration, U. S. C., and for one year was Commander of the Los Angeles Police Training Academy. He retired from the Los Angeles Police Department after twenty years of service to accept his present position. He is the author of PUBLIC RELATIONS AND THE POLICE, *Charles C Thomas, 1953, 160 pp.;* A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE *(Robert Walter, co-author), Civic Center Division, U. S. C., Los Angeles, and has been a frequent contributor to the professional journals.*

AUTHORITIES in the Police field, as in other areas of administration, do not completely agree upon a definition of the term, "Management." To some, police organization plus police management add up to police administration. This is the viewpoint taken by O. W. Wilson in his book *Police Administration.*[1] Under this theory, management has nothing to do with the organizing process but it does include the entire process of direction and supervision from the top to the bottom of the enterprise. Another viewpoint is that organization, administration and management are separate processes which enter into the functioning of every police department, each being independent of the other. Under this theory, after a department has been organized it is administered or directed by the Chief or perhaps by a group of "top brass," and the policemen are managed by sergeants and other supervisors. V. A. Leonard avoided the term "administration," and titled his book *Police Organization and Management.*[2] Probably "management" is most often thought of by police practitioners as being more or less synonymous with "administration." Regardless of the name by which it is called, a police chief (or other police executive) has certain work he must do if he is to build and maintain an efficient police force. This work has been well outlined by the industrialist Henri Fayol in his *Industrial and General Administration.*[3] He uses the coined word POSDCORB, which is made from the initials of the following activities: planning, organizing, staffing, directing, coordinating, reporting, and budgeting.

Planning means working out in broad outline the things that need to be done and the methods for doing them in order to accomplish the purpose set for the enterprise.

Organizing is the establishment of the formal structure of authority through which work subdivisions are arranged, defined and coordinated.

Staffing includes the whole personnel function of recruiting and training the staff, and studying and improving working conditions.

Directing consists of the continuous task of making decisions, embodying them in specific and general orders and instructions, and serving as the leader of the enterprise.

Coordinating is the all important duty of interrelating the various parts of the work.

Reporting involves keeping those to whom the executive is responsible informed as to what is happening. This includes keeping himself and his subordinates informed through records, research, and inspection.

Budgeting includes formulating the budget and performing fiscal planning, accounting and control.

Let us briefly discuss these seven major activities into which police management, in its broadest sense, can be divided.

PLANNING

Consideration of the ever-increasing cost of police service makes it apparent that police objectives must be accomplished in the most effective and economical manner, for if this is not done an unreasonable burden will be placed on the taxpayer and he will demand, and may well obtain, sweeping reforms in the police structure. Police objectives, like all other objectives in life, are most effectively and economically achieved through the process of planning.

"Planning is the process of developing a method of procedure or an arrangement of parts intended to facilitate the achievement of a defined objective."[4] Almost everything we do in life is preceded by planning. Menus and recipes exist before the meal is cooked. Blue prints and specifications are prepared before anyone would think of starting construction on a building, a ship, or a bridge. Tactical plans are prepared

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by the military before a battle is begun.

Police planning serves many purposes:

1. It explains and clarifies policy by defining more accurately an immediate objective or purpose and by pointing out how this is to be achieved.

2. It serves as a guide both to training and to performance. It places responsibility for action and reduces the complexity involved. "Through planning chaos, confusion and friction are replaced by system, order and teamwork."[5]

3. It gives continued attention to the improvement of practice and procedure through assuring increasingly better performance.

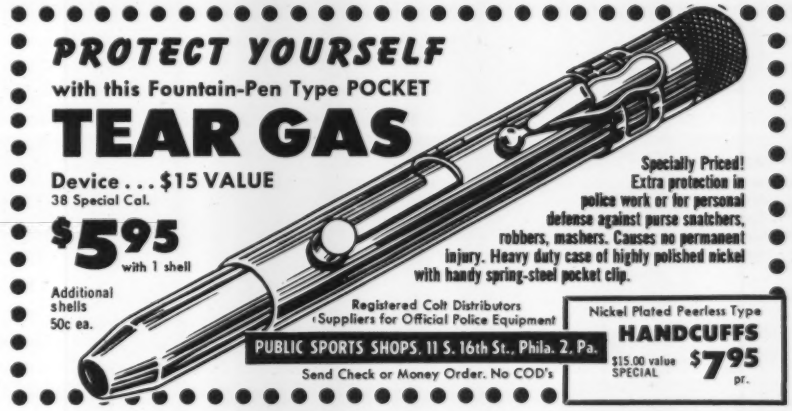
4. It makes control possible by enabling accomplishments to be checked.

5. It assures the most effective and economical use of departmental resources of manpower and equipment.

Just as in other phases of police work, the chief retains ultimate responsibility for planning. Except in a very small force, however, he will not have time to do all of the planning which his department will require. For this reason it is desirable that a planning officer, and in the larger departments, a planning unit, be assigned to prepare department-wide plans and to supervise the planning process throughout the department. In a small department an officer may, of course, be assigned planning duties in addition to other duties, such as personnel or records. Planning must be continuous at every level and in every unit of the department. No one person should be given the total planning responsibility, for planning should permeate the entire organization. Stimulation of this planning process should be the first responsibility of the planning officer or unit.

ORGANIZING

In discussing organization it is not intended to suggest here the best arrangement of the various parts, divisions, or units of a police department, but rather to point out the general principles of organization which apply not only to all police departments, regardless of size, but also to any organization, whether it be a department store, a probation department, a church, an army or what not.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Division of Work

That police work must be divided among the members of the force, whether the department be large or small, is agreed to by everyone. The basis upon which the division should be made, however, is not so easily agreed upon. There are at least five methods of dividing the work. The division of work can be based on purpose, process or method, clientele, time, or area. Two or more of these methods of work division may be applied at the same time.

The most common method of dividing work in a police department is by *purpose*. Even in the very smallest department one or more officers may concentrate on traffic enforcement or on criminal investigation. In larger departments, officers may be assigned to concentrate on juvenile delinquency, to handle records, or to suppress vice.[6]

Another method of dividing the work of a police department is by *process or method*. This type of work division is most often found in the larger departments where all clerical personnel, for instance, may be placed in one unit because of the common nature of the work they perform. A more common example found in all departments regardless of size is motorized patrol.

Work may also be classified according to the *clientele* or the particular kinds of people served. A juvenile unit, for instance, is primarily concerned with juveniles, a jail staff with prisoners, traffic officers with traffic violators, et cetera.

A police department operates twenty-four hours a day. Its work must, therefore, be divided according to the *time of day*. Police departments usually operate on a three-shift basis. These shifts may be called watches or platoons. To properly divide officers into shifts is not as simple as it might first appear. All branches of the police department do not provide twenty-four hour service, and even in those units which must operate around the clock the need for service varies greatly not only with the hour, but also with the day of the week and frequently the month of the year.

It is important that shift changes be made at proper times. Shifts must be organized to provide maximum manpower during the hours of greatest need and at the same time to avoid holding officers on duty when the need for their services has lessened considerably. Frequently it is found that the need for police service can best be met by using a fourth shift—sometimes called a mid-watch.

Area as a basis for organizing a police department is used by all departments in establishing radio car and foot beats. It is also found desirable in larger departments to use this factor in establishing division or precinct stations.

Lines of Responsibility

Regardless of what method is used for subdividing the police organization, the importance of clear and

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definite lines of authority and responsibility cannot be over-stressed. Every person must know where he fits into the picture, to whom he is responsible, and who is responsible to him. He must also know his exact duties and responsibilities. These lines of authority and responsibility are most clearly set forth through the use of an organization chart. This chart is usually in the shape of a pyramid or scale. It illustrates the organizational hierarchy, and is sometimes referred to as the "scalar process."[7] These lines of authority and responsibility are frequently called the "line of command" or "chain of command."

Span of Control

Another principle of organization is the recognition of a natural limit to the number of subordinates who can be properly supervised by one person, and the necessity of not exceeding this limit when setting up an organization. In the field of management there has been a good deal of speculation regarding the number of persons who should report to any one supervisor or manager. An extreme view is that the maximum number should not exceed five or six. Other authorities claim that the number can be considerably greater than this. In American police departments in the past there has been a tendency toward holding too large a number of persons answerable directly to the chief. The number of subordinates the chief can effectively supervise will depend on many factors—his own capacity, the ability of his subordinates, the diversification of function, their urgency, et cetera.

Unity of Command

A subordinate should be under the direct command of one and only one supervisor. This principle is known as *unity of command*. If this principle is not adhered to confusion, inefficiency and irresponsibility will surely follow.

Authority Commensurate With Responsibility

A subordinate cannot function effectively in carrying out his responsibilities unless he be given the authority which is necessary to carry out that responsibility. This principle is usually referred to as "authority commensurate with responsibility." A police chief who encourages officers to come directly to him with questions and minor grievances creates an impossible situation for supervisors in the "chain of command" between the officers and the chief. A captain who does not have authority to discipline officers assigned to him cannot logically be held responsible for their conduct.

Staff or Functional Supervision

In police departments, as in other organizations, the term "staff" is used rather loosely. Actually it has three separate and distinct meanings. In one sense, the chief's staff is his office force—his secretary, and assistant or adjutant if he has one, et cetera. In a second meaning of the term, the chief's staff is composed of his immediate subordinates, such as Deputy Chiefs or Captains. The term staff is most commonly used to refer to "functional supervision." By functional supervision is meant control over the actual function which others are performing, without exercising "line command" over the persons who are performing the function. This situation arises most often when an officer is performing a technical or a semi-technical task. Examples are: a patrolman arresting a juvenile or making out a traffic accident report.

Staffing

The term *staffing*, as Henri Fayol uses it, includes those functions which are frequently referred to as *Personnel Management*. It is the objective of Personnel Management to select and retain in the Police Service competent, well-trained, loyal officers. In order to achieve this purpose it is necessary to develop and maintain a career service which will attract to police departments men of ability, good character, and integrity. Provision must also be made to keep them on the force as satisfied and alert employees. To achieve these objectives an adequate personnel program must be maintained. This program should contain the following essentials:

1. *Classification of Positions*—A grouping of positions which are so similar that the same title may be given to each, the same tests for fitness and the same qualifications may be used to recruit employees, and the same pay may be equitably applied.

2. *Standard Compensation Plan*—A plan which provides for equitable salaries and for salary increases based on satisfactory performance of duty.

3. *Selection of Employees*—An intelligent selection of employees on a competitive and merit basis not only for entrance to but also for promotion within the service.

4. *In-service Training*—An intensive and continuous program of in-service training to provide the recruit with needed skills, to keep him abreast of current techniques, policies and procedures and to develop persons qualified for promotion.

5. *Service Ratings*—The administration of a service rating system

which is designed to accurately evaluate performance on the job. Service ratings, if properly designed and administered, can be used to assist in determining training needs, promotions, transfers, and salary increases.

6. *Conditions of Service*—Provision for vacations, sick leave, hours of work, transfers, days off, and physical surroundings, which are important to policemen, as they are to all employees.

7. *Discipline*—Provision for administering fair and impartial discipline which is very important in a police department.

8. *A Sound Retirement System*—Provision for a sound retirement system that will permit policemen to look forward to retirement at a reasonable age with full assurance that they will have economic security in their old age.

An adequate personnel management program in a police department must include, then, provisions for classification of positions, fair compensation, proper selection methods, good promotional opportunities, impartial discipline, good working conditions, reasonable protection against hazards of the job, and a sound retirement system.[8]

EDITOR'S NOTE: The second in this series of two articles will appear in the next issue of POLICE.

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A MESSAGE TO THE NEW RECRUIT!

Remarks of Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy of the New York City Police Department at a conference of superior officers and induction of 136 recruits into the department on February 24, 1959.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *What Commissioner Kennedy had to say on this occasion could well be addressed to every new recruit entering the American police services.*

To the new recruits, it is a pleasure to welcome you to the Police Department of the City of New York. At the same time, I feel it is incumbent upon me to give you some idea of the nature of the position which you are voluntarily undertaking. This position is a privilege. It is a privilege to work for the people of the City of New York and not a right. You are entering the service of a city which has five boroughs, covering approximately 320 square miles and a population having people of every color, race, creed, social and economic status and national origin. If you feel you cannot serve these people fully and impartially without reservation whatsoever and without prejudice, I would suggest to you that you withdraw and do not take your oath of office.

You shall go where you are assigned; where the need exists, not where your personal preferences dictate. You shall work at odd hours in accordance with the assignment chart. You shall be working on late tours when most of your friends are sleeping. Your social life will be disrupted. You shall be working very often when your friends are enjoying leisure. You shall be on duty when your friends are working.

You are voluntarily assuming a high degree of discipline. This discipline is necessary if we are to have a disciplined force; if we are to have coordination in the operation of the various branches and individuals within the force, and not a mob. This discipline is necessary because you represent the sovereign power of the state. You will not merely be given the shield and uniform of the City of New York, but great power over the life and liberty of your fellow man. You will be armed for the protection of the people of the City of New York and not their abuse. You must meet police problems with objectivity. You cannot permit yourselves to give vent to personal anger. You have a duty to use force for the protection of the people when necessary, but only when necessary and then not more than necessary to make a lawful apprehension. You are voluntarily joining a law enforcement agency—not a punitive agency. Your task is to bring those who violate the law to justice, to promptly arraign them in the appropriate court, to present all pertinent evidence in accordance with due process of law. The person's guilt or innocence will be determined not according to your idea of justice, but before a competent tribunal.

In the Police Academy we shall talk on the Rules and Procedures and the laws themselves. Also the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York. What they mean as interpreted by the Courts and the history and background of the legal rules of conduct of our civilization. Some of these concepts may be in direct opposition to your own ideas. If they are, you will have to change your ideas or again I suggest your withdrawal before you take your oath of office.

To be successful, a Police Department must have the confidence and support of the people. This is not gained by any gimmick or "Cheerful Charlie" attitude. It must be earned by integrity, intelligence and service. To earn public respect you must have respect for the law which you are employed to enforce. You must pursue your duty with reverence and courtesy. The criminal elements—the casual criminal and the professional—will hate your guts and if you give any of them the opportunity, you may be killed or seriously injured. Now again I say if you feel you cannot discharge this type of duty without any reservation whatsoever, please withdraw.

If you have any idea of becoming a grafter—and you will be tempted—then withdraw.

Now on the other side of the ledger: this is the most promising and rewarding career for any young man who wishes to dedicate himself to public service. One month short of 30 years ago, I sat where you are today and was sworn in as a probationary patrolman. You can progress, you can achieve promotion through civil service examinations. They are competitive examinations and they test your ability to the utmost.

Now let me talk to you for just a moment in confidence. If any of you have the idea that he has an angle; to bring to bear some outside influence, please be disabused of that idea—it just doesn't go. If you feel you cannot compete on an equal level with your fellows, I would suggest to you—don't take your oath of office.

Now I want to caution you not to try to keep up with the Joneses. Don't get yourself in debt, because if you do, the temptations become stronger. As you know, you may retire at the end of 20 years. This is certainly a benefit; to be able to retire after such a short period. Therefore, with this brief summary of some of the aspects of your career before you, I would ask you to think it over before taking your oath of office. No one will find fault with you if you find you cannot live up to the rigors of the police profession.

To the COMMANDING OFFICERS of the Department: As you well know, the enforcement of the gambling laws is but one of the many police functions but it is a vital one. Gambling is a racket yielding large profits and these profits give a power to the least desirable elements in the community . . . a power to corrupt—a power to corrupt police. Many times these profits are channeled into other illegal ventures such as narcotics. From those gamblers stems a cancer of corruption which is malignant. It is malignant, and if permitted to go unchecked, it will spread and kill every element of the Police Department. Now you commanding officers can be regarded as the doctors. You are the men we look to to correct and cure any such condition. Tear it out by the roots, but far better—use preventive methods. Preventive methods prevent the malignancy of corruption.

Now I have repeatedly stressed to the members of this Department that law and order shall be maintained in this city so long as I am Police Commissioner. This objective shall be sought after by the strict and impartial enforcement of all laws and the full discharge of all our duties and these duties will be performed with alertness and fidelity.

Gentlemen, I bid you welcome to the Department. I wish you the best of luck. You are in a tough league. Nothing but the best is acceptable. Nothing but the best is tolerated. Good luck to you all.

The Los Angeles Police Communications System

By G. R. Gilmore and Anthony J. Gain*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *About the authors—Captain Gilmore has been a member of the Los Angeles Police Department since 1936; his grandfather was an officer in the same Department during the 1880's. Captain Gilmore served in patrol with the ranks of patrolman, sergeant and lieutenant, as well as on assignments in vice, traffic and plain clothes. He is a graduate of Los Angeles City College. During most of his career, he has been a pistol expert and has competed in international pistol matches. Upon reaching the rank of Captain, he was in command of the Welfare and Rehabilitation Division during the planning, construction and establishment of the Los Angeles Police Department Rehabilitation Center, widely known for its treatment program for alcoholics.*

His interest in radio goes back to 1922 when he built his first radio receiver. He secured a "ham" radio operator's license in 1924 and also served as a radio operator in the 115th Observation Squadron, California National Guard. Captain Gilmore has been in charge of the Communications Division for the past two years and is concerned with operations and supervision of the Division with its personnel strength of 200.

Mr. Gain has been a member of the Los Angeles Police Department since 1942. He is a graduate of Los Angeles City College and Los Angeles State College. His early experience in radio communications dates back to 1934 when he received his first amateur radio license. Qualifying for his commercial radio-telephone and radio-telegraph licenses, he entered the Los Angeles Police Department as a Communications Technician. In 1948, he was appointed Senior Communications Electrician and assumed command of the Radio Technical Division as Chief Engineer in 1955. Both Mr. Gain and Captain Gilmore are members of the California Public Safety Radio Association and Associated Police Communications Officer, Inc., national organization devoted to the development and furtherance of police communications. Mr. Gain is currently Chairman of the National Radio-Telegraph Committee.

Address: Captain G. R. Gilmore, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California.

THE City of Los Angeles, containing some 2½ million persons and spread over an area of 456 square miles, depends to a large extent on radio communications for efficient and effective police coverage. Over 6,000 miles of streets, with some 36,000 intersections, require police action to control the dense traffic resulting from its 1,185,000 registered vehicles. Added to this are the vehicles entering the city each day from the surrounding metropolitan complex.

More than 1,100 radio-equipped vehicles are used by the Los Angeles Police Department, including 400 two-wheel motorcycles, 103 three-wheelers, and 600 patrol cars. Radio facilities are also provided for more than 300 additional units in service in the city and cooperating agencies.

Ten (10) base transmitters and fifteen (15) mobile frequencies handle a traffic load totaling over 3½ million messages per year.

Two divisions of the Police Department conduct this operation. The Radio Technical Division is responsible for the design, installation, and maintenance of the system, technical and radio-telegraph operation of the transmitters, and servicing of radio equipment for several other city departments. The operational part of the system is the police Communications Division. This Division also operates the complex teletype system, and maintains messenger and mail service to all divisions of the Department. In addition, telephone calls from the public, requesting police service, are received by the complaint board operators and routed through the radio control room to the concerned radio car for investigation or action. Although the complaint board operators in the Police Building receive a major portion of the telephone calls from the public, calls are also received by our outlying police divisions. A police call box system, independent of the public telephones, covers about half the city

* Captain Gilmore is Commander of the Los Angeles Police Department's Communications Division. Mr. Gain is the Department's Chief Communications Electrician and Commander of the Radio Technical Division.

(Upper) Elysian Park operating position monitoring headquarters.

(Lower) Central dispatching headquarters.

Close-up view of typical operating station.

and terminates in Communications Division. This system and the teletype network are maintained by the Fire & Police Signal Division of the Building & Safety Department, which is also responsible for the fire-alarm system.

All messages received by call box, telephone, or radio are written on one of five (5) message forms and time stamped. The origin and operator's number are added, and other time stamps record the progress of the message from reception to final disposition. These messages are retained in the Division for over one year. Current daily totals are kept handy in steel cabinets for two weeks, then removed and filed.

Message forms contain all frequently used phrases for quick circling, and the sequences conform to those used on other departmental forms. Requests for information on vehicles or suspects are sent via pneumatic tube to the concerned section of the Records and Identification Division, located two floors above.

The radio telephone operators are seated on the outside of a "U" shaped console, and the dispatchers, all police officers, work inside.

A status board indicates status of field units to both the operator and the dispatcher. Messages are indexed and assigned by the dispatchers and passed through a slot to the operator who makes the transmission. The message is then numbered and placed in a rack above the status board. Upon completion of the call the message is removed, time stamped, and filed. The status indicator is turned to "Clear" and the unit is available for another call. Messages are serially numbered on each receiving position, as more than one frequency or patrol division may be handled by the same operator. A system of patch cords permits different groupings according to time of day and call load.

During the hours of heavy traffic, 10 radiotelephone operators operate the radio transmitters. In addition, two operators are assigned the task of obtaining information over the telephones relating to calls given to, or received from, mobile units in the field. Four more act as relief operators. An officer is assigned to the "hot shot" or emergency position to handle urgent calls, pursuits, and "All Units" broadcasts. This officer also has access to other transmitters, the Civil Defense Alerting network, and the Inter-City microwave net which connects most of the police departments in California for fast transmission of emergency messages. He also transmits "Sigalert" messages of interest to the public, and which are available to the commercial radio and TV stations to use if they wish. This officer sounds the Civil Defense sirens for monthly tests and has a Bell and Light monitor for the national attack-warning system.

An emergency control center is located in the Police Building, adjacent to the Communications Room, and is activated during emergencies. Standby radio equipment on a staff and command frequency is instantly available and can be used to communicate with the Mobile Command Post or any field staff unit. This traffic does not interfere with normal operation. Television and commercial radio receivers are also used in the control center for on-the-scene intelligence. A field command post can be established by using the Mobile Command Post, the nearest call box, or a telephone.

Technically, as it is presently constituted, the communications system of the Los Angeles Police Department consists of ten (10) base stations at eight different locations. These base stations are located in San Pedro, Santa Monica, the Police Building, West Los Angeles, Van Nuys, Sunland-Tujunga, Elysian Park, and Mt. Lee. With this number of base stations it is possible to cover the entire area of the City of

Los Angeles, some 456 square miles. Due to the gradual transition from medium frequency to VHF, each of the base stations in the outlying and downtown areas of the city are composed of two different types of equipment. At each of these locations the medium frequency base transmitter is paired with a 250 watt Motorola VHF-FM transmitter, and operated simultaneously in order to provide communications to vehicles using both old AM and new VHF-FM equipment. The frequencies used to serve the metropolitan area of the city are as follows: 1730 kc, and 158.91 mc. The medium frequency 1730 kc transmitter is a 2000 watt unit manufactured by the Gates Company and was placed in service in 1951 replacing a 1000 watt RCA transmitter. The VHF transmitter is a 250 watt Motorola unit feeding an Andrews type 3000 6 DB power gain antenna mounted on top of a 137 foot tower. The tower is used as a vertical radiator for the 1730 Gates transmitter. At the present time these two transmitters are operated simultaneously, similar to the method of operation in the outlying areas of the city for the AM transmitters, and 6 DB power gain antennas are used with the 150 mc transmitters. Each base station location is equipped with standby VHF-FM and medium frequency transmitters in constant readiness and available for immediate service. Emergency power generators are also installed at each location to protect against occasional city power failures. Standby transmitting equipment is capable of being remotely selected and activated from our control monitoring console, located in the metropolitan area of the city. This is accomplished through use of a frequency selective device used in conjunction with our microwave control systems.

Normally, the base stations are operated from two controls—one of which is located in the Police Building, 150 North Los Angeles Street, the other located at Van Nuys Division in the San Fernando Valley.

Deputy Chief Arthur C. Hohmann, Commander, Technical Services Bureau, explaining the "hot shot" and "Sigalert" position.

The operating control in the Police Building consists of sixteen (16) positions, eleven (11) of which are currently in operation, and all positions are capable of inter-lock operation. By inter-lock operation is meant the ability of the operator to activate the base transmitters and lock out all other positions on the board in order to prevent simultaneous operation and over-riding of her message transmissions. Each operating position is equipped with three, and in some cases four, relays to provide the necessary inter-lock type of operation.

The second operating control located in Van Nuys is used on a daily basis as a self-contained Communications Center serving the entire Valley area. This is a two position console at present and is not designed for inter-lock operation. Each of the other locations, West Los Angeles and San Pedro, is capable of local operation, but is only used in this manner when a microwave failure occurs. Normally, these transmitters are controlled from operating positions at Central Dispatching Headquarters in the Police Building.

At present, this Department is operating three separate microwave systems linking together three base station locations, and providing the necessary control over these systems. A microwave system (960 mc) connects the downtown area with San Pedro. Another 960 system connects the downtown area with West Los Angeles, and a third system connects the downtown area with Mt. Lee. An additional microwave system will be installed between Mt. Lee and Van Nuys during the current fiscal year, thereby completing our entire microwave network.

In order to insure reception of mobile units throughout the entire area of the City of Los Angeles, this Department has installed fixed receiv-

(Upper) Teletype room—Communications Division.

(Lower) Field radio service.

ers at several locations as follows: Mt. Lee, at an elevation of 1,800 feet, the Griffith Park Observatory, Elysian Park, the Police Building, and at each of our outlying base station locations. Additional fixed receivers are located in Santa Monica in order to serve the Coast Highway, and in the Sunland-Tujunga district of the city. Fifteen different VHF frequencies are used to communicate with the 600 patrol and special undercover units, and the 500 solo and three-wheel motorcycles.

At the present time, one 450 mc in-band mobile repeater is in operation in the Sunland-Tujunga area of the city in order to eliminate the shadow effect caused by a range of mountains separating this district

from the rest of the San Fernando Valley. The repeater also activates a 30 watt VHF-FM base station and provides coverage for this area.

Continuous monitoring of the system on a 24 hour, 7 day week basis is provided by technical personnel located at the base transmitting location in Elysian Park. From this location our monitor technician can activate and control all base stations operated by our Department. In addition, a monitoring console is provided with selector switches enabling the operator to select fixed receivers at various locations throughout the city in order to provide the best possible communication from our mobile units.

Our second monitoring and operating position on Mt. Lee, at an elevation of 1,800 feet, is devoted primarily to the operation of our zone and interzone radio telegraph network connecting to most of the states. Messages are received over teletype from the Police Building and are transmitted by radio telegraphy to their destination either directly or through relay stations. Approximately 1,100 to 1,200 messages are handled in this way each month. Current plans in connection with the National Radio Telegraph System include the gradual modernization of the network through the use of radio teletype.

As a result of the increasing workload on our system (over 10,000 messages per day), the available air time is becoming insufficient to handle the increasing number of transmissions. The metropolitan area of the city has been divided into two areas, each to be served by separate base stations using different frequencies. This plan has been in effect for some time, but due to the large number of vehicles involved using both AM and FM equipment it will take some additional time before the system goes into operation. It is expected that this "split" operation will almost double the available air time. Four pairs of transmitters, using simulcast AM and VHF-FM frequencies on four channels, will be split to transmit to contiguous or related areas on the same channel while other areas use a different frequency. Some simulcasts will still be necessary for "all units" broadcasts or calls on district borders.

The present trend in our communications system is in the expanded use of car to car, and car to base operation. This type of operation is particularly suited to the needs and requirements of the Detective Bureau in connection with their investigative work. In effect, the Los Angeles Police Department actually operates two (2) communications systems; a duplex system for the Patrol Divisions, and a simplex system for the Detective Bureau.

Several divisions of the Detective Bureau are equipped with Motorola remote control consoles which enable the operator to select base transmitters located in the Police Building, and on Mt. Lee.

Progress in the field of radio communication is increasing rapidly and, with the increased use of radio communication, the law enforcement officer finds himself with an extremely valuable if not essential tool. The Los Angeles Police Department has made great strides since the early experimentation with one-way radio in 1931, to the complicated but efficient communications system presently in use. ★★★

CATCHING UP WITH DICK TRACY

New pocket sized radio receiver and transmitter are compared with the famed cartoon character's wrist radio.

Homer Marrs, Vice President of Motorola Communications & Electronics, Inc., shows his company's units to Chester Gould, creator of Dick Tracy.

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All roads lead to Denver, Colorado, for the 1959 Annual Convention of the Associated Police Communication Officers, Inc., August 3, 4, 5 and 6. Above, Denver's fabulous Civic Center, one of the many interesting sights awaiting the arrival of Convention delegates.

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POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

Edited by ROBERT D. STEEL

Can a Small Department Afford to Use the Polygraph?

By Detective-Sergeant Edward B. Bates

EDITOR'S NOTE: *During and subsequent to World War II for a period of six years, the author served with the U. S. Naval Communication's Intelligence. He was appointed as a Deputy Sheriff-Patrolman with the Sheriff's Department of Stanislaus County (Modesto), California, in 1952, and was promoted to the Deputy Sheriff-Investigation Section in 1954. He became successively Detective-Sergeant in 1957 and Polygraph Examiner for the Department in 1958. Mr. Bates obtained his polygraph training in the School of Criminology at the University of California, in Berkeley. The following article is based upon a paper he presented at the 1958 Seminar-Convention of the Academy in Austin, Texas.*

THERE has been a great deal said about the ability of a small department to bear the costs of the training and equipment which accompany the use of the polygraph. Furthermore, the actual training of the polygraph examiner is one which causes a great deal of concern. It seems that we should ask the following questions about the agency which desires to train an examiner:

Is there a real need for the polygraph by the smaller agency?

Can the small agency utilize the polygraph advantageously?

Where would the polygraph student obtain his formal training?

What is the reputation of the instructors in the field of scientific interrogation, and

Will the new examiner, once trained, apply new knowledge to his work?

The experience of a comparatively small rural Sheriff's Department in the Central Valley of California and how it came about that a man was selected, trained, and the polygraph actually put into operation may prove of interest. We shall then attempt to see if the selection, training, and utilization of the polygraph by the smaller agency will stand up under scrutiny. As I consider my agency a "smaller agency," a short history of our department should be mentioned. This will tell of our development of the need for the polygraph, something of the training of the polygraph examiner, and of the actual use of the polygraph in our area.

The Sheriff's Department of Stanislaus County is composed of approximately eighty-five men. Sheriff Dan Kelsay, a graduate of the FBI National Academy, has established a modern police agency. He has surrounded himself with other experienced people in the administrative field, including several other graduates of the National Academy.

Populationwise, the Department must serve between ninety and one hundred thousand people. The area includes 13 unincorporated communities, and is composed of one thousand four hundred and fifty square miles. Furthermore, in the corporated areas, another fifty or sixty thousand people reside under the protection of the various police departments. Many of these police agencies are very small, with only four or five men on the entire police department. The Sheriff's Department is called upon to assist these and other agencies in matters pertaining to criminal investigation. The various administrators have agreed we are not isolated departments each pulling its own way. Rather, they agreed we are a group of law enforcement officers facing the task together, of policing between one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty thousand people. This is important to remember. The very small agency cannot, by itself, utilize all the modern techniques and bear the cost of the training and equipment. However, when we think in terms of a hundred and fifty thousand people the picture changes and we find we cannot think of our-

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selves as a "small agency." We find it no easier to reach a solution to a major crime in our area for instance, than if that same crime had occurred in a more metropolitan area.

In order to adequately police a large area with such a large population, a scientific approach in the investigative field is required. The field of scientific interrogation in California has been fortunate. The State of California has three polygraph examiners who travel about the state conducting polygraph examinations upon request. We utilized them in our more major cases. However, as other agencies began to use them also, it became apparent the state examiners would have to curtail some of their services. Furthermore, because of their tremendous case load, it was frequently necessary to make appointments at their offices in Sacramento. This required time, and we find we are always short on time. Because of the delay which necessarily arose in some of those cases, many subjects would subsequently refuse to take a polygraph examination.

In June of 1957, the University of California, School of Criminology, at Berkeley, California, offered to the various law enforcement agencies a great deal of encouragement. They made available a summer session in criminology which included polygraph training. The instructors in the school were known as outstanding people in their field. The late Dr. Douglas Kelley, M.D., highly regarded Psychiatrist and Professor of Criminology, and Mr. Albert E. Riedel, Retired Inspector from the Berkeley Police Department and lecturer at the University, were the instructors. Dr. Kelley was widely recognized throughout the nation and by law enforcement groups particularly, as outstanding in his field. He was also well known for his work as a psychiatrist at the Nuremberg trials in Germany after World War II. He has handled many famous criminal cases utilizing the polygraph and has done so with a great deal of skill and success.

The University requested the individual agency to select a man with ability in the field of criminal interrogation, or one who had a good potential in that field. They felt the applicant should be capable of completing upper division, University level work, in Criminology. Because of the large investigative case load per investigator, one of the main problems was to determine if we could afford to lose the services of one investigator for the entire six weeks period. It was decided the training and the experience one could gain from the training would more than compensate for the loss of the investigator's service. Later I shall hope to show that this decision was the correct one.

The subjects taught at the University were divided into three separate areas. They were:

1. Instrumental Detection of Deception.

2. The Psychological Basis of Criminology.

3. Interview Techniques in Criminology.

Law enforcement officers came from all over the United States and were representative of all levels of law enforcement. Furthermore, several foreign countries sent students to attend. Because a great deal of outside study was expected of each student, law enforcement officers were teamed up as roommates so they could work together insofar as their outside study was concerned. Corporal Arcadio Ortiz of the Police Academy, San Juan, Puerto Rico was the author's roommate. He exemplified the quality of the men sent from distant points to obtain polygraph training. Classes were held daily, five days per week, with lectures and academic subjects scheduled in the morning and with laboratory classes being held in the afternoon. The total cost for the registration of a student, his housing, and his meals for the entire six weeks came to two hundred and five dollars. The various departments paid their student's salaries while they attended the school.

All courses concerned the scientific approach to interrogation. Criminal behavior was studied from the viewpoint of psychological cause and psychiatric deviation. Personality structure was considered as it related to criminal interrogation. We learned of techniques of interrogation, including historic and modern interview methods. The psychological aspect of lie detection devices was evaluated. Evaluation was undertaken of instrumental methods in their physiological, psychological and legal aspects. After mid term and final examinations, and upon satisfactory completion of this course, six college units in Criminology were awarded.

The training we received at the University brought about the realization that the polygraph was not a "magic box." We learned we were not polygraph experts. When I returned to my department six weeks later this was very fortunate because I was immediately flooded with requests for examinations by the "polygraph expert." My actual experience with the instrument then began at once. Of the first ten subjects tested, eight of them confessed. I had not realized it at the time, but the examiner was being tested along with the subjects. I believe I can now truthfully say that our polygraph instrument, and the examiner, have passed the critical examination of the local law enforcement agencies.

Did the training and equipment costs of the polygraph pay off in terms of more efficient law enforcement in our area? I do not intend to cite a great number of statistics, however, a few are in order. At the time of this writing we have had our polygraph in operation for eight and one-half months. The following statistical report is submitted. However, it does not include the great number of cases which were cleared by the investigator or detective when he "confronted" the subject with the polygraph.

One hundred and fourteen criminal cases have been referred to the examiner for an average of 13 cases per month. One hundred and thirty-seven individuals have been tested. Ninety-eight of them were adults and 39 were juveniles. Forty-four per cent of the subjects tested sub-

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sequently confessed completely, while 12 per cent of the subjects tested made admissions about the crime, not amounting to a full confession. Twenty-four per cent of the subjects tested were cleared of any implication in the crime under investigation, while another 19 per cent of the subjects denied knowledge of the crime although the examiner did indicate they had knowledge. Subsequently, many of these pled guilty in court or were found guilty. One per cent were declared physiologically unfit subjects.

How many agencies have utilized the services of the polygraph locally? To date, fourteen agencies have used it in their police investigations, including all of the police departments in the county and several police departments and sheriff's departments in adjacent counties. Furthermore, several governmental agencies, the District Attorney's office, and such organizations as the National Board of Fire Underwriters have requested and obtained the services of the polygraph examiner.

Insofar as type of cases are concerned, we have used the instrument to advantage on most of the major crimes which plague police agencies. Burglaries, thefts, armed robberies, sex violations, assaults, checks, arson, and suspicious deaths compose the bulk of our examinations. However, I would like to cite one which in itself is not actually of major proportions.

Recently a young lady was referred to the examiner by the District Attorney. She had drawn state aid for a number of months for her child. She was an "unwed" mother and was not able to furnish to the authorities a good description or the name of the father of the child. She alleged she had only seen the father of her child one time, and on that occasion it had been quite dark. Through the utilization of the polygraph, the lady admitted to the examiner that the father of the child was actually her own stepfather. Furthermore, she had applied for the state aid at his suggestion. Of course, the results and her admission were turned over to the District Attorney for prosecution.

The utilization of the polygraph in cases of the type just mentioned, in addition to normal police investigations may assist the smaller agency in determining their need for the polygraph. The polygraph has many uses in related investigative fields. We have used it, for instance, to test "trusties" in the jail when one is suspected of violating his "trust." We have found the polygraph as useful in these related matters as we have in our actual criminal work.

While we feel the polygraph has been of great assistance to us in our criminal investigations, we have found we have developed some problems, too. Our average monthly polygraph examination rate varies between thirteen and fourteen cases. The balance of the examiner's time is spent conducting criminal investigations. I have found it most difficult to conduct an investigation, through its various stages, including the development of suspects, the interviewing of witnesses, and the interrogation of suspects, and to then classify myself to the subject, as an "open minded" examiner.

Another problem is that of determining just what cases require a polygraph examination. All requests for the polygraph by other agencies are cleared through our Administrative Division. All cases on a local level are cleared by the polygraph examiner, through the lieutenant in charge of the Investigation Division. I have been an investigator long enough to know there is no "short cut" in the proper preparation of a case. I have been known to seek "short cuts" in cases I have investigated. Nevertheless, some investigators find they can obtain a "confession" more easily by conducting a superficial interrogation of the subject ending with the statement, "take a lie detector test and we shall soon know if you are lying." Then, the so-called "expert" must not only determine if the subject is telling the truth, but is further expected to obtain a confession. This particular problem is gradually being reduced as the investigators and detectives become more aware of the potentials and limitations of the polygraph.

An answer to some of these problems may soon be reached. Each month there has been an increase in the examination case load. The time is not in the too distant future when I shall hope to be able to devote more energy to pre-examination investigation of the suspect. Furthermore, I shall have more time to work with the investigator in determining what the "facts" of the case actually are. It is my understanding too, our agency shall soon send another man to obtain polygraph training in order to add depth to our efforts in scientific interrogation.

The smaller agency CAN obtain formal training for their polygraph examiner and they can obtain the training at a minimum cost. The amount of money expended in training the examiner and for the equipment costs, will be more than compensated for in savings in investigative and court costs. At the same time, I do not feel a person can become a "do it yourself" polygraph examiner, by reading a book of instructions. Professional guidance is needed. Once trained, the polygraph assists the investigator in learning the "truth." Any aid, used by the professional and ethical law enforcement officer which will assist him in learning the truth, is valuable. ★★★

THE PORTABLE TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAKES ITS DEBUT

The famous Lincoln Memorial Bridge, spanning the Potomac River between Virginia and Washington, D. C., was recently the scene of a traffic control first. Traffic flowing from the bridge into the busy circle around the Lincoln Memorial was regulated for the first time by an automatic signal. The event made news not only because stationary traffic signals have been banned for the Memorial area for esthetic reasons, but also because the signal in use was portable and radio controlled.

A host of police officials, city, county and state executives, and ranking military men were on hand to watch as a police officer, holding a small radio transmitter in his hand, stood on the pedestrian cross-walk sending out radio waves that changed the red, amber and green light sequence according to traffic needs. When the peak traffic subsided, the officer packed the light and the transmitter in a small carrying case and placed it in the trunk of his squad car, where it would remain in readiness for its next assignment.

The signal, manufactured in Alexandria, Virginia, under the name of "PORTA-SIGNAL," is now in regular use at the Lincoln Memorial as well as in cities throughout the country. Viewed by the layman, it is identical to a regulation traffic light. The four-faced signal head stands 10½ feet high on an adjustable standard, and the hooded lights are easily visible at distances over 200 feet. But, in the eyes of persons charged with the responsibility of solving a growing array of traffic control problems, "PORTA-SIGNAL" is like other lights in outward appearances only. To these individuals the difference lies in its portability and versatility of operation.

As with a standard signal, the three-light sequence can be set for automatic operation, or as a red-amber warning flasher. In addition, the lights can be changed manually by push-button or radio. A built-in voltmeter continuously shows the percentage of battery charge remaining, and assures safe operation of an unattended light. Sequence and timing of the lights are readily varied to conform with state regulations and local traffic requirements.

Remote control of "PORTA-SIGNAL" is accomplished through the use of a fully transistorized radio transmitter that provides instant changing of the light from distances up to four hundred feet. The seven-ounce transmitter fits snugly into pocket or carrying case and one transmitter may be used to operate several lights simultaneously or independently of each other.

Because of the remote control feature, "PORTA-SIGNAL" is finding wide usage at points where traffic must be regulated during rush hours or at night. The light may be placed in the center of traffic lanes while the officer, once endangered by passing traffic, remains at a safe vantage point. The signal is especially valuable in establishing traffic control at unaccustomed points such as accidents, wash-outs, road blocks, etc.

Less than two minutes are required to open the carrying case, pull up the telescoped standard, mount the signal head and set the switch for automatic or radio operation. The "Scotch Lite" striped case, visible in daylight or darkness, serves as a base when the signal is in use.

Costing a fraction of the price of installed signals, "PORTA-SIGNAL" is an economical solution to traffic control problems where the cost of a permanent signal cannot be justified. The signal thus finds wide application in traffic checks, at sporting events, parades, public gatherings, shopping centers and even in classroom instruction.

Officers assigned to school zone duty are enthusiastic in their endorsement of "PORTA-SIGNAL." Operating the light automatically, they are free to give their full attention to children at crossings and always available to pull to safety any child who attempts to dart across an intersection.

While designed primarily for police and municipal use, "PORTA-SIGNAL" is also in demand by private industry and the armed services. At Westover Field, Massachusetts, the signal solves internal traffic problems, and industrial firms have purchased the portable lights to ease the flow of employees' cars from company parking lots. Control of traffic around road construction jobs has been made easier through the use of the new signals.

"PORTA-SIGNAL'S" self-contained power plant makes it invaluable at points where floods, storms and other natural disasters have caused failure of the electric power system or damage to an existing signal. This same feature also makes the battery-powered light ideal for Civil Defense emergencies.

Rugged, carefully engineered and tested, built to withstand heat, cold and rain, the new "PORTA-SIGNAL" provides simple, economical answers to numerous traffic problems and adds a new elements of safety for drivers, pedestrians and police officers.

Using the fully transistorized radio transmitter, the officer may instantly change the light from red, to amber, to green while standing well away from the flow of traffic. The transmitter has a range of 400 feet, works inside an automobile. The same transmitter will operate several lights simultaneously or independently of each other.

Packed in its ruggedly built case, the Porta-Signal is light enough to be carried by hand, small enough to fit in the trunk of an automobile. Less than two minutes are required to place the signal in full operation.

Ten and one-half feet high, including head and Scotch Lite striped base, the Porta-Signal has all the features of a regulation light. The carefully engineered optical system assures good visibility day or night.

Greater Fire-Power for Police

By Paul B. Weston

FIRE-POWER in the police service is the ability to deliver damaging fire accurately and with rapidity. The police service revolver is not capable of the accuracy of a rifle because of its short sighting radius and lack of a butt stock affording a two-hand grip and shoulder rest. It is not capable of full automatic fire—short bursts of two or three shots with each pressure on the trigger—and any weapon utilizing magazines or clips of cartridges can be loaded much faster than the individual shells can be loaded into the chambers of a revolver.

The service revolver is a fine weapon for hand-to-hand self defense, and close range offensive shooting when there is an immediacy about the situation requiring the first one or two policemen on the scene to move in to prevent a felon's flight or to protect life.

However, when the situation is possible of containment by police at the scene, then I think greater police fire-power should be brought up and the situation resolved by the presence of trained police firing weapons capable of great accuracy, rapid fire, and of being reloaded with equal rapidity.

A person barricading himself in a building and threatening police with pistol, rifle, or shotgun fire from a hiding place is a situation demanding superior fire-power. Superior fire-power in such instances may save the life of a policeman.

Whether the barricaded person is a "psycho" or a criminal fleeing police is immaterial as both such persons shoot to kill when offered targets of opportunity, and a look at any of the recently published pictures of police laying siege to barricaded persons reveal from twelve to twenty such targets as policemen aim revolvers over the fenders and tops of cars or around porch railings—or around a fellow officer's ear!

Superior fire-power will permit two or three officers to pin a barricaded person down without offering targets of opportunity, and will give the superior officer in charge at the scene a chance to talk the barricaded person into surrender.

Sometimes the "chatter" of an automatic weapon carries a message even a crazy man can understand, and the "snow" falling in a hide-out room from the impact of high calibre bullets as they hit plaster walls is foul weather to any criminal.

Shotguns are not suited to this type of tactical operation. Even the use of rifled slugs does not overcome the basic handicap of the lack of sights on a shotgun, and in getting close enough to the barricaded person to use a shotgun the police officer offers an excellent target for return fire.

Rifles are accurate, but lack the rapidity of fire necessary to not only pin a man down, but to create the all-important impression on the barricaded person that he is pinned down by superior fire-power.

Thompson Sub-machine guns deliver a lot of lead, but most of it is "up-hill"—the muzzle climb common to this weapon ruins any attempt to fire it full automatic.

In tests conducted by the author and Captain W. W. Malphurs of the Holiywood, Florida, Police Department, it was found that over 40 per cent of most Tommy Gun fire went harmlessly over the shoulders of the silhouette target. The sharp drop of the stock of this weapon, plus a common tendency to grip the gun too tight, makes this a common fault of most officers firing this firearm. One man in hundreds can successfully handle this weapon in full auto fire.

Police officers need weapons similar to the Browning Automatic Rifle, but with some of the desirable characteristics of the Tommy Gun.

The ideal gun may be along the lines of the new Armalite AR-15 Rifle. On a visit to Washington, D. C. last month, Walter J. Howe and Frank Wyman of the National Rifle Association permitted me to look in on their tests of this new weapon.

This weapon was developed by the Armalite Division of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp. It fires a .22 calibre military cartridge developed by Remington Arms Co., and now known in the sporting cartridge field as the .222 Remington Magnum. This high-velocity calibre lessens fear of recoil, speeds training, and improves hitting ability by making control easier in full auto fire.

The small calibre also permits the basic weight of the gun to be reduced, and large magazine capacities do not upset the balance of the weapon. Both of these factors are important in developing a gun that will swing up and into firing position rapidly.

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The Armalite AR-15 rifle in .222 Magnum calibre. Note carrying handle on top which also forms rear sight, straight stock, right-hand grip, and box magazine. Courtesy of National Rifle Association of America.

This new gun is not a modified sporting rifle, but is a weapon designed to increase the ability of military personnel to secure hits with rifle fire in battle.

Its action is hinged similar to a double-barrel shotgun. This permits easy removal of internal parts for cleaning and allows examination and cleaning of the bore from the chamber end.

Loading operations from shot to shot results from operation of the bolt by direct gas blow-back, without an operating rod. The gas is led back by a tube above the barrel and encased in the fore-end.

The sighting equipment is excellent. The rear sight is a simple 2-leg peep providing choice between two settings—short and long range. This is not target sight equipment, but it is excellent for reliability. The gun can be sighted in and then affords one of two sight settings, and with the low trajectory of its high-velocity cartridge these should prove very efficient.

The straight stock is very much like the stock of the Johnson Automatic Rifle, and serves to lessen muzzle climb in full automatic fire. A separate grip is provided for the right hand which is comfortable and pleasant to any handgun shooter.

Firing trials reveal this automatic rifle more than suitable for police use. Functioning was positive without malfunction through hundreds of rounds. The clip magazines feed easily for rapid reloading of the weapon, and the fire was accurately delivered in both slow and full auto fire.

Furthermore, it is a *pleasant* gun to shoot. All of the positions can be assumed naturally with ready alignment of the sights. Lack of recoil and noise permit rapid recovery of aim for continuing fire, and stock design seems to absorb muzzle climb.

Police officers are in desperate need of a weapon to supplement the service revolver. Greater fire-power is necessary in order that police officers may successfully resolve tactical problems attendant on police action against barricaded persons, at road blocks, and at the scene of prison riots or mob attacks.

However, only an aroused police "community" will inform arms manufacturers that thousands of police officers throughout the country want greater fire-power. Arms manufacturers will not build an automatic rifle to save the life of a police officer, but they will build them when police officers show enough interest in their own self-preservation to create a demand for such firearms.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The July-August issue of COMBAT SHOOTING will deal with the .357 Magnum weapon.

NOTE TO READERS:

The Editor of COMBAT SHOOTING *welcomes communications concerning a police officer's armed combat experience and the shooting that did or did not resolve it, or combat training programs developed by Police Training Officers.* ★★★

NEW HEAVY BARREL SERVICE REVOLVER FOR POLICE

The regular Smith and Wesson Military and Police Model revolver, well known to police officers, is now available in a heavy barrel model. The diameter of the new out-sized barrel has been increased as far as possible—and still match the frame of the gun. The new barrel adds a full three ounces to the weight of the weapon.

A rapid recovery from the effect of recoil is the first thing noticed when shooting this new model "M and P." There's less "bounce" to the ounce. This factor was even noticeable in double-action shooting from the hip—the shots grouped a little better than normal.

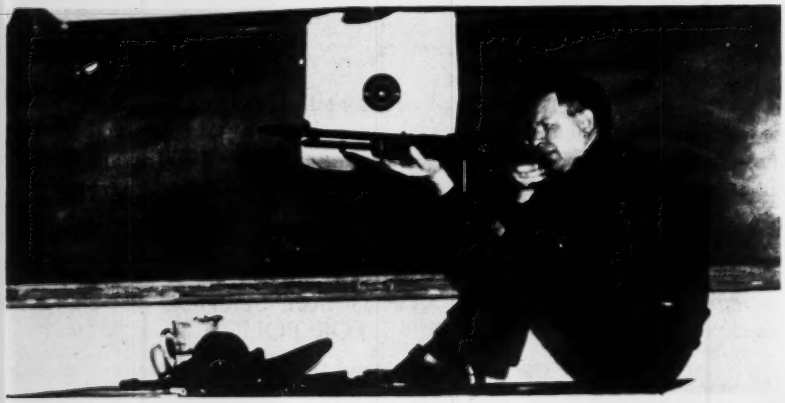
Originally this weapon was developed for the U. S. Border Patrol, whose combat-oriented personnel wanted the extra muzzle-heaviness, but Carl Hellstrom, President of Smith and Wesson, liked the "feel" of the new gun and its performance characteristics. He ordered full production and this model is now available.

BOOM . . . .

Gun accidents are increasing. Characterized by self-inflicted gun-shot wounds ranging from the thigh to the big toe these accidents point up the need for caution in any "draw-and-fire" practice with a loaded gun. Police can be effective ambassadors of safety by pointing this hazard out to local shooters who use live ammunition in emulating the heroes of TV westerns. Advise them to use blanks or shells loaded with harmless wax bullets.

SHOOTING ISN'T ALL FOR "PRACTICE"

In this business—the police business—the day's work may be characterized by gun-fire. The police of Inglewood, California, did a fine job in forcing the surrender of two drug-crazed bandits without injury to any of six hostages held at gun-point by these criminals. One of the bandits can be seen emerging from a cloud of tear gas in the center of the picture accompanied by a hostage. Police officer with automatic rifle on roof of building has an excellent position—concealed from view and with a good field of fire—but officers in foreground of the picture and on "firing line" at right afford targets of opportunity to the surrendering bandit. Photo courtesy International News Photo.



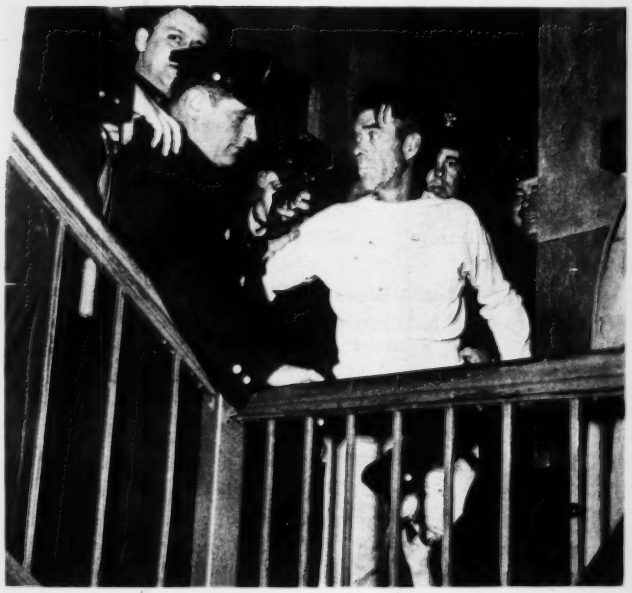
CHIEF WESTON DEMONSTRATING

Chief Weston demonstrating the correct sitting position with an automatic rifle. The rifle is a .30-06 calibre Browning Automatic Rifle with a magazine capacity of 20 rounds and is capable of great accuracy up to 200 yards.

HEY! Don't point a loaded gun at anybody.

TRAINING OFFICERS TAKE NOTE FIREARMS TRAINING FUNDS IN THE OFFING

World from New York's Jack Perlis—the publicist that made the Lone Ranger's "Hi Ho, Silver" a part of the American scene—is that the public will be responsive to budget requests for police firearms training funds for both combat ranges and ammunition. Market research has revealed the entire country to be on its biggest "gun kick" since the frontier days when a Colt's .45 was an item of "clothing." Budget requests for firearms training funds will now fall on ground plowed by this famous gun and fertilized by the remains of the bad men who bite the dust night after night on adult Westerns now monopolizing most of the country's television programs.

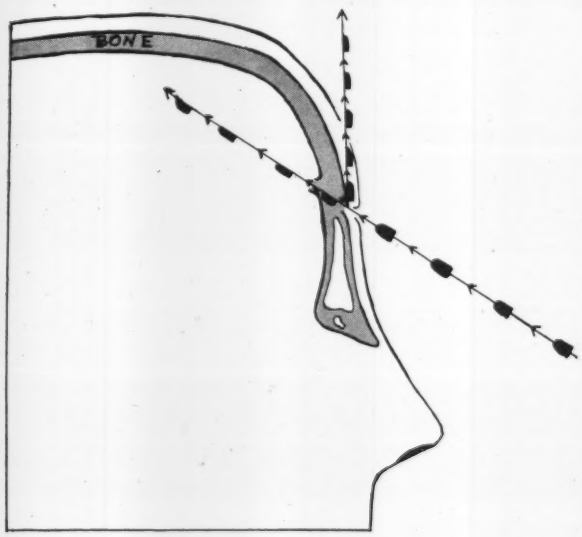


Interesting and Unusual Cases

SPLIT BULLET WOUNDS

By Dr. Harry D. Ellis

THE following cases are interesting examples of an unusual, though not unique[1, 2] type of wound produced by bullet splitting or fragmentation. After splitting, part of the bullet is deflected so as to exit from the body near its point of entrance. In these cases the exit fragment wounds were very close to the entrance wounds and in both cases the bullets fragmented after striking the frontal skull bone at an oblique angle (Figure 1).



Case A38-58, R.V.

The body of this 17 year old Jicarilla Apache Indian youth was brought some 130 miles by ambulance to the morgue at St. Vincent Hospital, Santa Fe, New Mexico for the purpose of a post-mortem examination.

According to the investigating reservation police officers the victim was found dead early in the morning outside his home. He appeared to have been shot twice in the forehead (Figure 2). A few days later information was received that a .22 caliber rifle was found near the body. The rifle contained one fired shell. Examination of the body revealed little of significance, other than two wounds in the midforehead, one above the other.

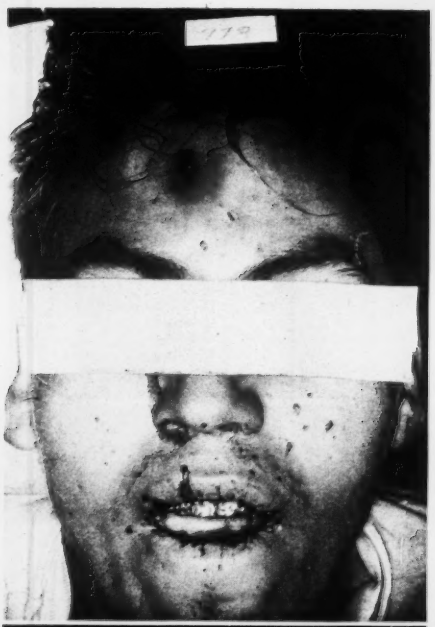
Examination of these wounds after washing (Figure 2) showed the lower wound to be about 1 inch long and ¼ inch wide, and it consisted of a lower groove which terminated at a point of perforation through the skin. The perforate area was small, round, and surrounded by a small contact zone. There were tiny black flecks in the skin about the wound. These resembled powder residue. The upper wound, which does not show well in the photograph, lay one inch directly above the lower wound, and was small, elliptical and had sharp edges. There was no contact zone about this wound. Off to the left in the forehead were superficial abrasions of the skin.

Probes passed into the two wounds traveled from below upward, and from above downward, meeting at a point about midway between the two skin perforations, and at this point of juncture there was an underlying perforation in the frontal skull bone.

The perforation in the skull was ½ inch in length, and 1/8 to 3/16 inch in width. Across this hole in the skull was a tiny band of intact periosteum. Death resulted from penetration of the brain by a bullet fragment.

Paraffin tests of the hands gave positive reactions for powder residue as did paraffin tests of the skin of the forehead. Death was ruled as suicide.

Address: Dr. Harry D. Ellis, Pathologist, St. Vincent Hospital, Sante Fe, New Mexico.



Case A-978, H.S.

The body of this 25 year old Jicarilla Apache Indian was transported from Dulce, New Mexico to Santa Fe, New Mexico for the purpose of an autopsy examination. According to the investigating officers death was probably suicidal incident to a self administered gunshot wound of the forehead from a .22 caliber rifle. They reported a prior threat of suicide by the deceased.

The wounds produced were similar to those seen in the previous case by the same officers.

Examination of the clothing of the deceased at the time of the post-mortem revealed the presence of a .22 caliber rifle bullet in one pocket.

Examination of the body revealed a small entrance type bullet wound in the midforehead, and above this at about the hairline was a small exit type bullet wound (Figure 3). The intervening soft tissues and skin were swollen and reddened, and there were marks near the lower bullet wound resembling powder residue. A closer view of the forehead wounds, after washing, revealed a small contact ring about the lower wound (Figure 4).

As in the first case, probes from the upper and lower wounds met at a point of skull perforation about half way between the two. Fragments of the bullet had penetrated the brain causing death. Paraffin tests of the hands were negative for powder residue, and paraffin tests of the skin of the forehead were strongly positive.

Investigating authorities concluded death was suicidal.

SUMMARY

Two examples of split bullet wounds are described. Both resulted from self administered .22 caliber rifle shots fired at close range.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The paraffin tests in these cases were performed by Mr. A. B. Martinez, Jr., Investigator for the Office of the District Attorney, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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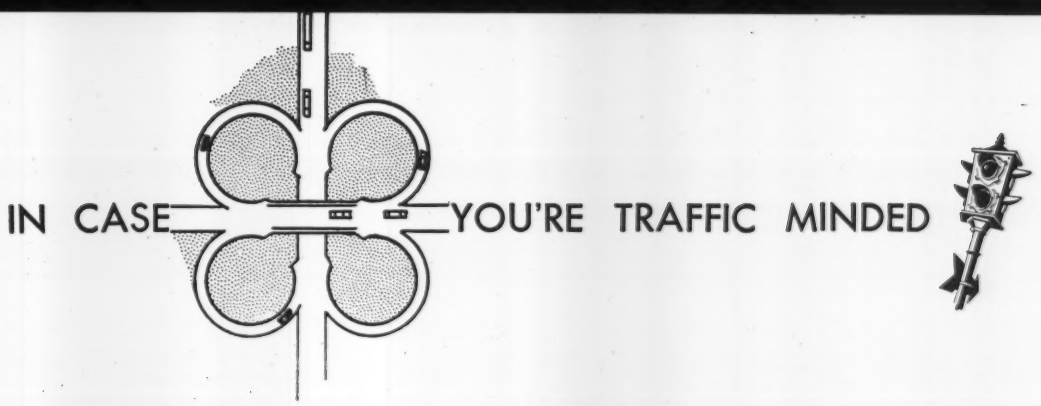

The Traffic Violations Point System in Illinois

By Frank Davin

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles by Mr. Davin dealing with the automobile driver control system in Illinois. The first article,* ELECTRONIC CONTROL OF DRIVER LICENSING, *appeared in the March-April issue of* POLICE. *Widespread interest in this article has suggested making available to readers of the* JOURNAL *specific information concerning the unique violations point system in Illinois.*

FOLLOWING are the point totals and the actions indicated when those totals are accumulated within a 12 month period, provided there is a minimum of three violations within that period:

110 points or more	Revocation
90 to 110 points	12 month suspension
70 to 90 points	9 month suspension
50 to 70 points	6 month suspension
30 to 50 points	3 month suspension
20 to 30 points	2 month suspension
10 to 20 points	1 month suspension

Warning letters are sent to persons who have two moving traffic violation convictions within one year.

Following are the violations listed and the point values:

Offense	*Points*
Obedience to traffic control devices	9
Traffic control signal legend	15
Flashing signal	9
Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs	110
Reckless driving	
1st offense within twelve months	24
2nd offense within twelve months	36
3rd offense within twelve months	60

Speeding	*1st Offense*	*2nd Offense*	*3rd Offense*
Up to 10 MPH—clear conditions	6	9	15
Up to 10 MPH—adverse conditions	8	12	20
10 MPH to 15 MPH—clear conditions	10	15	25
10 MPH to 15 MPH—adverse conditions	12	18	30
Over 15 MPH—clear conditions	14	21	35
Over 15 MPH—adverse conditions	18	27	45
Over 25 MPH	30	45	75
Minimum speed regulation			5
Special speed limitation on elevated structures			14
When speed restrictions not applicable			12
Driving on right side of roadway			5
Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite direction			10
Overtaking a vehicle on the left			10
When overtaking on the right is not permitted			12
Limitations on overtaking on the left			20
One-way roadways and rotary traffic islands			7
Driving on roadways laned for traffic			20
Following too closely			10
Restrictions on use of controlled access roadway			9
Turning at intersections			7
Turning on curve or crest of grade prohibited			18
Starting parked vehicle			9
When signal required			12
Signals by hand and arm or signal device			12
Method of giving hand and arm signals			12
Vehicles approaching or entering intersections			15
Vehicle turning left at intersection			9
Vehicles entering through highway or stop intersection			9
Vehicles entering yield right-of-way intersection			9
Vehicle entering highway from private road or highway			9
Operation of vehicles and street cars on approach of authorized emergency vehicles			10
Passing street car on left			9
Passing street car on right			20

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A foremost polygraph authority says "Interrogations are faster on normal reactors and more useful polygrams are secured on abnormal reactors using the Model 6303 ... than with any other device ever made to expose deception." Write for complete data.

KEELER Polygraph Interrogation Room Equipment, shown above with the Model 6303, provides professional appearance. The Desk, Subject's Chair, and Examiner's Chair are walnut finished. Write for data on the physical and psychological advantages of this equipment.

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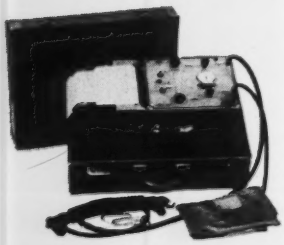

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A "personal" instrument for outside interrogations to supplement your present polygraph. Records variations of pulse-blood pressure and respiration. Constant speed, two-pen chart recording unit operates four hours on one winding. Attractive carrying case is 18½ by 16" by 8¾". Weighs 32 lbs.

Portable A-C Operated KEELER Model 6305

Same facilities as the Keeler Model 305 Polygraph, but a-c operated chart motor reduces weight and size. "Attache-type" case is only 17¾" by 12" by 6". Weighs 17 lbs. Storage compartment for accessories. Send for new bulletin "Portable Polygraphs"

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Driving on street car tracks 4
Driving through safety zone prohibited 10
Obedience to signal indicating approach of train 10
Certain vehicles must stop at all railroad grade crossings 20
Moving heavy equipment at railroad grade crossing .. 5
Vehicles must stop at through highways 18
Stop before emerging from alley or private driveway .. 9
Limitation on backing 5
Obstruction of view 5
Driving on mountain highways 5
Coasting prohibited 4
Following fire apparatus prohibited 9
Overtaking and passing school bus 20
When lighted lamps are required 10
Signal lamps and signal devices 5
Use of headlamps 10
Number of driving lamps required or permitted 3
Negligent driving 12
Obey bridge signals 7
Play streets 7
Obey street turn markers 7
Restricted turn signs 5
Obedience to no turn signs 10
"U" turn limitations 4
One way traffic, alley or street 7
Obey street traffic restrictions 5
Stop when traffic obstructed 8
Funeral procession 5
Slow traffic to the right 10
Restricted roadways 9
Violation of restriction on operators or chauffeur's license 30
Violation of restriction on Restricted Driving Permit ..110
Manslaughter or reckless homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle 110
Any felony under the laws of any state or federal government in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used 110
Conviction of perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the Secretary of State under the Drivers License Act or any other law relating to the ownership or the operation of a motor vehicle 110
Displaying or permitting the display or having in possession any cancelled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or altered license 110
A person who lends or permits another person or knowingly allows the use of a license 110
To display or represent as his own, a license or permit not issued to him 110
To use a false or fictitious name in any application for a license or making false statement or concealing material fact 110
Any law where a person is convicted of a moving traffic violation showing an accident involving personal injury 50
Any law where a person is convicted of a moving traffic violation showing an accident involving fatality ..110
Out of State, D.W.I. 90
Out of State, leaving scene of accident involving death or personal injury 90

★★★

Driving Takes Seeing

A PUBLIC service project providing vision screenings of 100,000 automobile drivers during 1959 has been announced by the American Optometric Association.

The project was launched during Save Your Vision Week, March 1-7, in cooperation with the General Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations. It aims at highway safety by reminding motorists that "Driving Takes Seeing," theme of the week's observance. When screenings of the 100,000 drivers are completed later in the year, tabulations are expected to provide data useful to highway safety experts and driver licensing authorities.

Optometrists across the nation are offering to assist service clubs, other civic and safety groups in sponsoring the program on local and state levels. The plan seeks to expand a pilot survey which already has provided data on the vision of 3,000 motorists in 25 states.

"In that sampling, one driver out of five was found to be deficienct in one or more of the basic vision skills which affect safe driving," reports Dr. Hoyt S. Purvis of Jonesboro, Ark., president of the American Optometric Association. This includes many who wear glasses, he pointed out.

"By extending the survey to all parts of the country," Dr. Purvis explained, "our hope is to make the motoring public keenly aware of visual requirements for safe driving. Even those who are slow in having defects corrected will at least know of their shortcomings and may adjust their driving habits to safer limits.

"Too few now realize that 90 per cent of all driving decisions are based on sight," he added.

Acuity, or ability to focus and see clearly with each eye separately and both eyes together, particularly at a distance, is a vision skill in which 21 per cent failed to meet minimum standards in the pilot survey.

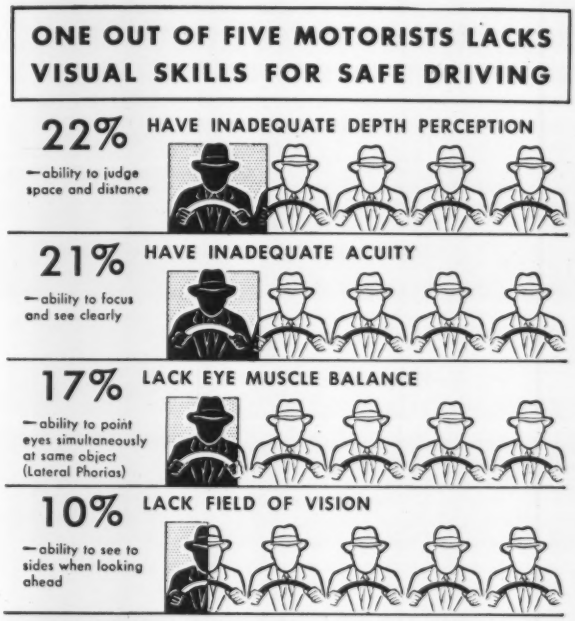
"Yet tests show that 99 out of 100 can have this deficiency corrected to safe standards," Dr. Purvis said.

Other vision skills in safe driving are depth perception, or ability to judge space and distance; field or vision, or ability to see to the sides when looking ahead; muscle balance, or ability to point eyes simultaneously and easily at a given object, and night vision, which includes resistance to glare.

Known as the National Survey of Automobile Drivers' Vision, the plan is outlined for participating sponsors in a kit available through members of the American and state optometric associations.

Its pattern follows that of the pilot study, which was sponsored jointly by the A.O.A., its Woman's Auxiliary, the Automotive Safety Foundation, the National Home Demonstration Council and other organizations. Using portable screening equipment, tests were administered under the supervision of licensed vision specialists.

Address: American Optometric Association, 4030 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis 10, Missouri.


ONE OUT OF FIVE MOTORISTS LACKS VISUAL SKILLS FOR SAFE DRIVING
22%
HAVE INADEQUATE DEPTH PERCEPTION
—ability to judge space and distance
21%
HAVE INADEQUATE ACUITY
—ability to focus and see clearly
17%
LACK EYE MUSCLE BALANCE
—ability to point eyes simultaneously at same object (Lateral Phorias)
10%
LACK FIELD OF VISION
—ability to see to sides when looking ahead

Figures on 3000 drivers in 25 states were obtained in a pilot survey which American Optometric Association will extend to 100,000 drivers in cooperation with state and local organizations. The national survey, being launched during SAVE YOUR VISION WEEK, March 1-7, aims at accident prevention by cautioning the motorist to respect his individual limits in eyesight, remembering that "DRIVING TAKES SEEING!"

"These tests, although not the equivalent of a professional examination, do give a reliable appraisal of the individual's sight factor in safe driving. With the help of many communities to reach a broad cross-section," Dr. Purvis concluded, "they are a sound approach to better driving practices."

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Dear Mr. Thomas:

The Police Department of Tucson, Arizona needs men! Men who are between 21 and 33 years of age and interested in a career of law enforcement.

Recent annexations and normal influx of population have made Tucson the second largest city in Arizona and one of the most rapidly growing communities in the country. With this growth have come many problems, the most important of which is the police problem.

Although our need is urgent we are not sacrificing quality for quantity. Each applicant will be subjected to a rigid screening process consisting of Intelligence Quotient, Personality Factor Examination, Oral Board Interview, Polygraph Examination, Physical Agility Test, Police Adaptability and Physical Examination and one year's probation.

Those successful in receiving an appointment will be given extensive recruit training before being placed in the field. Ideal working conditions prevail and a good retirement plan is assured those receiving an appointment.

Any cooperation you may give in relaying this information to those interested will be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

BERNARD L. GARMIRE
Chief of Police

KNOW YOUR LAW

A Special Section of the Journal Devoted to Legal Questions of Direct Concern to Every Police Officer

By Francis C. Sullivan, Professor of Law, Loyola University

AN examination of current training schedules for police academies and schools raises the serious question of the place of legal instruction in the training of law enforcement officers. What appears to be the most usual approach is to give to police trainees a brief survey of the criminal law—both state statutes and city ordinances—and an even briefer survey of the law of evidence. The instructor in some cases is a police officer possessing great practical police experience but with limited or no legal training. In other cases the instructor is an attorney in private practice having little or no experience in criminal cases and even less experience in the legal problems of the investigator or law enforcement officer. In such inadequate fashion is the police officer grounded in the law he is required to enforce during his police career.

Without question, practical experience is the answer to many of the training needs of the police officer, but is this true of a subject as complex and changing as is the law today? In-training courses are provided in many departments today, but in how many of these courses is any attention given to further legal training? Upon promotion to higher rank, carrying with it substantial responsibility for the interpretation and enforcement of an ever-increasing numbers of laws, is any provision made for expanding the officer's knowledge of that law? Should the average attorney, who will never be concerned with the prosecution or defense of a criminal case, receive some 60 hours of training in the criminal law and an additional 75 hours of instruction in the law of evidence, while the police officer who will live with these matters receives, at best, a total of say 20 hours of instruction in the course of his entire career? Some would undoubtedly say that the police officer is not an attorney, and of course this is correct. However, can one enforce that which one does not know? Is there anyone who needs more usable knowledge of the law?

A truism, attested to by all prosecutors, is that cases for the most part are won or lost before they reach the hands of the prosecutor. The case presented in court is primarily the case presented to the prosecutor by the police. This means that the intricacies of the law of arrest, search and seizure, confessions and the obtaining of competent evidence sufficient to result in a conviction are almost entirely the direct responsibility of the police. It is not enough that an arrest is made by the police—this does not "solve" the crime, except perhaps to the satisfaction of the newspapers. The police officer's responsibility is much greater—to present to the prosecuting official competent evidence tending to show the commission of a given crime and the identity of the perpetrator. Viewed in this light, it is difficult to see how the responsibility may be discharged without knowing and understanding the elements of the various crimes and the evidentiary restrictions on the proof of commission of these crimes.

Today there are available courses in traffic enforcement, police administration, scientific methods of investigation, courses for prosecutors, judges, defense attorneys and newspaper reporters—all, of course, serving a very important function. The average police officer, however, through no fault of his own, is denied the means of fulfilling his potential because of the absence of suitable training facilities.

The fact remains that too many cases which should result in the conviction of a guilty party fail to achieve this result. To attribute this entirely to a lack of proper legal training on the part of law enforcement officers would of course be inaccurate. One cannot, however, read many of these disappointing decisions without realizing that the fault is at least in part due to a lack of understanding—if not knowledge—of two of the most important tools of the police officer's trade—law and evidence.

The FBI Police Academy and the excellent regional police training courses cannot fulfill this need for two reasons: First, such training is available to a relatively small group of police officers; and second, this training is not designed to keep police officers abreast of the many changes and developments in the fields of criminal law and evidence, but is directed more to the development of proficiency in investigative techniques.

The answer to this problem lies with the individual police departments and law enforcement agencies. They must develop a well planned program to insure that every police trainee receives an adequate grounding in the laws which he is to enforce and the requirements of the rules of evidence. Such a program must constantly be revised to assure that current problems are receiving proper attention. The program must be practical, not academic, providing the knowledge necessary for the proper performance of investigative duties. The procedural areas—such as arrest, search and seizure,

Address: Professor Francis C. Sullivan, School of Law, Loyola University, 41 East Pearson Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

confessions and the like—must receive more attention. Every police officer must know and understand the various steps in a criminal trial so that he will realize the place of his testimony in the overall proceedings. Many officers have never seen an entire trial and thus cannot appreciate that it is a building process with each witness and each piece of physical evidence contributing to the building of a total picture which constitutes the prosecution's case. It is important that every police officer receive this orientation.

This basic knowledge cannot be allowed to solidify once the officer enters upon his duties. It must be added to and revised in the light of current developments at regular intervals. As a man is assigned to detective duties or is promoted to a supervisory position, he must receive the particular training in law and evidence necessary to the proper performance of these specialized duties. It should go without saying that a man assigned to detective duties should know far more about the law of search and seizure and the admissibility of confessions than is necessary for the average patrolman, and this becomes even more true as a person moves into command positions. This knowledge does not become available through some mysterious process as a man is assigned to a given position. It must be made available through a competent training program.

It would seem useless for police departments to sit back and complain bitterly about restrictions imposed upon them by the courts. This can achieve little in the way of concrete results. Nor can these restrictions be ignored and business conducted as before. If convictions are to be obtained, the law enforcement agencies must conform to the rules set down by the courts whether we like them or not. To do this, the necessary information must be made available to those having an immediate need for it, and, above all, the information must be both accurate and current. You can be certain that attorneys for defendants will have accurate and current knowledge of the criminal law and the law of evidence on a day to day basis. Can the police afford to be in a less favorable position?

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The continuing effort to abolish the death penalty is a matter that deserves the attention of all persons interested in the problems of law enforcement. In the past year this movement has achieved one victory and one defeat. In April, 1958, Delaware became the seventh state to substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty. Michigan, in 1847, was the first state to take this step, Rhode Island joined the ranks in 1852, Wisconsin in 1853, Minnesota in 1911, and North Dakota in 1915. In Maine the question has been considered three times, with the penalty being abolished in 1876, restored in 1883, and finally abolished in 1887.

Nine other states have abolished capital punishment for short periods: Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee (except for rape), Arizona, and Missouri. In each of these states, however, the death penalty was readopted, generally as the result of popular outcry resulting from some particularly heinous crime. In November, 1958, a referendum was held in Oregon on the question of elimination of the death penalty from the state constitution, with the people electing to retain capital punishment. It is interesting to note that in 1920 a greater proportion of a much smaller number of Oregon voters reinstated the death penalty. Some experts have concluded from this that the problem is of greater interest to the average person today, and that the persons becoming interested in the question are for the most part in favor of abolition of capital punishment. It should also be noted that bills seeking to abolish the death penalty have been introduced in several of the state legislatures meeting this year.

SELF-DEFENSE

A classic example of what is not to be considered as self-defense appeared recently in a Louisiana civil case.[1] There, a 44 year old man, weighing 205 pounds and armed with a revolver, was confronted by a 15 year old boy, weighing 127 pounds and armed only with a wooden stick 2 x 6 inches in width and thickness and 3½ feet long. The two were facing each other in a public street,

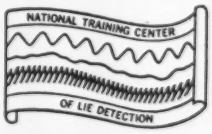
You Can Do an Even Better Job by Using the Polygraph

1. You have a suspect, he has an alibi, you must spend many, many hours checking it out.

2. Out of a group of suspects, one has to be the perpetrator. Which one?

3. You have captured a man committing a burglary. What other burglaries has he committed? Who are his accomplices? Where does he get rid of the loot?

Almost every time a well-trained polygraph examiner can determine not only if an alibi is true or false, but also, did this particular person commit a particular crime. An examiner can also test an apprehended criminal to determine what other jobs he has pulled and who are his accomplices and receivers.



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14 feet apart, and surrounded by a crowd. In this situation, and without any threat or warning, the man shot the boy. This excessive and unreasonable use of force could certainly not be justified under the circumstances of the case. A person attacked may use only that degree of force necessary under the circumstances to protect himself, and the excessive use of force will result in both civil and criminal sanctions.

TESTIMONY AS TO BLOOD SAMPLES

An Indiana case indicates an unusual application of a "physician-patient privilege" statute. Defendant, while unconscious in a hospital after an automobile accident, was attended by a physician who was "on call" at the hospital. The physician took a blood sample from the defendant to determine his blood type before administering a blood transfusion. A state police officer who was present at the time requested the physician to take a blood sample to be used for the purpose of making a test for the alcoholic contents. The physician did so and the sample was processed by the state police laboratory.

At the trial of defendant on a charge of involuntary manslaughter, the physician was called to testify that the blood sample, which was to be used to show the intoxication of the accused, had been taken from the defendant. On appeal of his conviction, defendant urged that the physician could not testify to this transaction as the matter was privileged under an Indiana statute.[2] The statute provided, in part, as follows: "The following persons shall not be competent witnesses: . . . Fourth. Physicians, as to matter communicated to them, as such, by patients, in the course of their professional business, or advice given in such cases."

The Indiana Supreme Court, in reversing the conviction,[3] held the testimony of the physician to be inadmissible as being in violation of the statute. The court reasoned that since a prior decision had held that the physician could not testify as to the intoxicated condition of the patient, therefore, the physician could not testify concerning the blood sample which would indicate the intoxicated condition. The effect of this decision was to prevent testimony as to the alcoholic contents of defendant's blood, and more than likely preclude a retrial of the case because of the absence of competent evidence. It should be noted that this case applies only to testimony by the physician, since they are included under the "privileged communications" rule, and there would seem to be no reason why the identification of the blood could not be made by some other competent witness.

CONFESSIONS

Coercion of a defendant prior to his arrest by persons without official standing has caused the Supreme Court of California to reject a confession made by the defendant.[4] The rejection was based on the ground that the confession was the product of the pre-existing coercion and hence not voluntarily made. The accused was kidnaped at rifle point by the husband of a woman who died as the result of an abortion allegedly performed by the defendant. In the presence of other relatives of the deceased woman, the accused was told to confess or die. He was also beaten, kicked and slugged while being reminded constantly that unless he confessed he would be killed. When arrested, defendant was bleeding, bruised, perspiring and in a disheveled state. He was handcuffed and removed to the police station, was not allowed to receive medical attention or to have an opportunity to rest or wash. The interrogation leading to his confession commenced within 30 to 45 minutes after the accused was brought to the station.

In reversing a conviction of murder in the second degree, the court held that the prosecution had failed to show that the obvious coercion prior to defendant's arrest had ceased to exist in the mind of the defendant at the time he made the confession. The language of the court, which split 4-3 in this decision, is most interesting: "Although there was no threat of further violence by the police, this element was provided by the clear threats of his kidnapers. Torture destroys not only physically but psychologically. Elements of despair, fatigue, craving for companionship, identifying one's interrogator as a friend and source of aid, and suggestions of guilt were all present in a crude, haphazard form in this case. They are the prime elements in the more devious and elaborate systems of menticide employed to obtain confessions in totalitarian states. . . . No valid grounds for distinction are to be found in the fact that the coercion in this case was inflicted by civilians, and not the police. Decisions holding that confessions are inadmissible because they were rendered under conditions of threatened mob violence by civilians against an accused clearly imply such conclusion."

PROMISE OR SUGGESTION?

The difficult question as to whether statements of an arresting officer constitute a promise which will exclude a confession, or a suggestion that the accused confess, which will not invalidate a confession, has been considered at great length by the Supreme Court of Florida.[5] In this case, defendant was arrested for murder, and while being transported to the jail, the deputy sheriff said: "John, we have enough information on you we could have picked you up last night, so you just as well get right and tell us what you know about the case, it will save us a lot of trouble." In addition, the deputy testified that he may have said to the accused "it would be easier on you," or "the easiest way would be to tell it," or "it will save holding you any length of time," or "it will save holding you any length of time and questioning you."

In affirming a death sentence, the court, although recognizing "that on relatively the same facts, as far as the 'inducing' statements are concerned, some courts have held differently," considered the statements of the deputy to be merely a request for the accused to tell the truth, rather than an admonition to confess

which could constitute either a threat or an inducement. This case, and many like it, illustrate the necessity for interrogating officers to choose their language carefully. It is most difficult to foretell what statement may be taken out of context and used at a later trial in an effort to exclude a confession. The danger is ever-present that one slip of the tongue may result in the efforts of weeks of investigation going for naught.

POLYGRAPH TESTS

Another effort to get the fact of refusal to take a polygraph test before a jury has failed. The problem presented in Texas was whether a prosecution witness could be cross-examined as to his refusal to take a polygraph test as to any criminal connection on his part with the death of his wife, where defendant was indicted and subsequently convicted for her murder. In the course of affirming this conviction,[6] the court said: "This court has not recognized as a reliable medium of evidence and has refused to admit over objection the result of such a test. In that connection, we have also refused to permit proof of the fact that the accused refused to take such a test. Such rule would also be applicable in the case of a witness."

The 1958 report of the Chicago Bar Association Committee on Criminal Law indicates the current concern with the polygraph and the admissibility of the results of polygraph tests. The report reads, in part, as follows:[7] "During the year, our Committee made a thorough investigation of the use of polygraph machines or the so-called lie detector machine in the Chicago area. The Criminal Law Committee's inquiry was made because many people assume that the polygraph machine results are 100 per cent perfect; that if one refuses such a test he is automatically guilty of some crime; that some newspaper articles have added to this illusion; that there were many polygraph operators who are not qualified under standards which the best polygraph operators would require; and it is important to our fundamental liberties concerning the administration of criminal law that the subject matter be studied and the results of the study stressed.

"It is the consensus of the Committee that: (1) The machine or so-called lie detector certainly has its place in the detection of crime because of the psychological effect upon persons who are conscience stricken and who are in fact guilty of crime. (2) The outstanding well-qualified polygraph operators in Chicago admit that 95 per cent of the results of a polygraph machine, when successful in detecting crime, are due to the ability and experience of the polygraph operators; that normally there may be a margin of error of from 5 per cent to 30 per cent, depending on the ability of the operator and other factors. . . . (4) The polygraph machine is not a substitute in criminal law detection for hard, patient investigation of crime. (5) Neither the taking nor the failure to take a polygraph test should be given such weight as to do away with the ordinary presumption of innocence, as established by our criminal law jurisprudence. (6) In our criminal law jurisprudence, a man is presumed innocent until proven guilty; is entitled to be presented with a grand jury indictment; is entitled to confrontation of witnesses; has a right to counsel and to a jury trial. Therefore, the Committee is concerned with any trend which would do away with this system of jurisprudence by the substitution of a so-called lie detector box, the accuracy of which depends upon the competency of an operator. (7) Due to its fallibility, the results of the so-called lie detector tests are not admissible in evidence in a criminal trial."

FINGERPRINTS

Defendant, while inquiring at a police station for his brother who was under detention, was arrested on a robbery charge. The arrest was made on the basis of a teletype message seeking a certain automobile in connection with a robbery. The defendant's brother was arrested while driving the wanted car, and defendant admitted ownership of the car and that he had loaned it to the brother. After his arrest, defendant's fingerprints were taken. These fingerprints were introduced into evidence at his subsequent trial and were linked to fingerprints found at the scene of the crime.

The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reversed a conviction.[8] The court held that the fingerprints were inadmissible as the product of an illegal arrest, there being no probable cause for believing that defendant had committed a felony. "It bears repeating that the matter of primary judicial concern in all cases of this type is the imposition of effective sanctions implementing the Fourth Amendment guarantee against illegal arrest and detention. Neither the fact that the evidence obtained through such detention is itself trustworthy or the fact that equivalent evidence can conveniently be obtained in a wholly proper way militates against this overriding consideration. It is entirely irrelevant that it may be relatively easy for the government to prove guilt without using the product of illegal detention. The important thing is that those administering the criminal law understand that they must do it that way."

Suffice it to say that this is merely another in a long series of decisions subscribing to the philosophy that it matters not whether the game is won or lost, but that which counts is how the game is played. The fact that the "game" is not being won is evident to anyone briefly examining the pattern of rising crime statistics.

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4. *People v. Berve*, 332 P.2d. 97 (California, 1958).
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★★★

STATISTICS FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY

Report of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting

By John I. Griffin

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of articles concerned with the findings of the Consultant Committee on Uniform Crime Reporting appointed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to make an over-all study of the national system of crime reporting. The first article appeared in the January-February issue of POLICE.*

GENERAL CRIME STATISTICS

THE Committee stressed the importance of further expanding the collection of data dealing with Part II offenses so as to bring about a more complete reporting for the urban areas and to include also the rural population of the United States. In the presentation of general crime statistics four issues are of particular importance: the division of the population into urban and rural; the population base to be used for the computation of crime rates; the method of making estimates on the basis of incomplete reports of criminal offenses; and the method to be employed in presenting trends.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN AREAS

With the increasing urbanization of the United States, crimes may be attributed to the rural population because they are reported by police departments in areas which administratively are rural although in reality these areas are inhabited by urban people. Since crime rates, in general, are higher for urban areas, this situation may result in the distortion which has been noted in the more rapid increase in rural criminality in recent years. The Committee recommended the use of the population concept called the Standard Metropolitan Areas. This concept was introduced by the Bureau of the Census in the 1950 census and has become standard statistical procedure for classifying population data. The Census Bureau has estimated that 96 million of the approximately 164 million people in the United States in 1956 were living in Standard Metropolitan Areas. A SMA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more and includes the county in which that city is located and adjacent counties if they are economically and socially integrated with the central county. A recent change in the definition criteria permits two contiguous cities that form a single community to be recognized as a SMA, provided the smaller city has at least 15,000 inhabitants. In the New England states, towns are the units of definition rather than counties. The SMAs now recognized by the Bureau of the Census are:

Akron, Ohio
Albany-Schnectady-Troy, N. Y.
Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.
Altoona, Pa.
Amarillo, Texas
Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Augusta, Ga.
Austin, Texas
Baltimore, Md.
Baton Rouge, La.
Bay City, Mich.
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas
Binghamton, N. Y.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Canton, Ohio
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Charleston, S. C.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ohio
Corpus Christi, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Davenport (Iowa)-Rock Island-Moline (Ill.)
Dayton, Ohio
Decatur, Ill.
Denver, Colo.
Des Moines, Ia.
Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque, Iowa
Duluth (Minn.)-Superior (Wis.)
Durham, N. C.
El Paso, Texas
Erie, Pa.
Evansville, Ind.
Fall River, Mass.
Flint, Mich.
Fort Smith, Ark.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fort Worth, Texas
Fresno, Calif.
Gadsden, Ala.
Galveston, Texas
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Green Bay, Wis.
Greensboro-High Point, N. C.
Greenville, S. C.
Hamilton-Middletown, Ohio
Hampton-Newport News-Warwick, Va.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.

Address: Professor John I. Griffin, The City College, Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Administration, 17 Lexington Avenue, New York 10, New York.

Houston, Texas
Huntington (W. Va.)-Ashland (Ky.)
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jackson, Mich.
Jackson, Miss.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Johnstown, Pa.
Kalamazoo, Mich.
Kansas City, Mo.
Kenosha, Wis.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lancaster, Pa.
Lansing, Mich.
Laredo, Texas
Lawrence, Mass.
Lexington, Ky.
Lima, Ohio
Lincoln, Nebr.
Little Rock-North Little Rock, Ark.
Lorain-Elyria, Ohio
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Lowell, Mass.
Lubbock, Texas
Macon, Ga.
Madison, Wis.
Manchester, N. H.
Memphis, Tenn.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.
Mobile, Ala.
Montgomery, Ala.
Muncie, Ind.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Britain-Bristol, Conn.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New York-Northeastern N. J.
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
Ogden, Utah
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Orlando, Fla.
Peoria, Ill.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Portland, Maine
Portland, Oreg.
Providence, R. I.
Pueblo, Colo.
Racine, Wis.
Raleigh, N. C.
Reading, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Roanoke, Va.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rockford, Ill.
Sacramento, Calif.
Saginaw, Mich.
St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Angelo, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.
San Jose, Calif.
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Scranton, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Shreveport, La.
Sioux City, Iowa
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
South Bend, Ind.
Spokane, Wash.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.
Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.
Stockton, Calif.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tacoma, Wash.
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Toledo, Ohio
Topeka, Kans.
Trenton, N. J.
Tucson, Ariz.
Tulsa, Okla.
Utica-Rome, N. Y.
Waco, Texas
Washington, D. C.
Waterbury, Conn.
Waterloo, Iowa
West Palm Beach, Fla.
Wheeling (W. Va.)-Steubenville (Ohio)
Wichita, Kans.
Wichita Falls, Texas
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Worcester, Mass.
York, Pa.
Youngstown, Ohio

The population of the SMAs is generally urban and at the same time these areas are made up of governmental units and therefore do not cut across the areas for which police crime reports are received. For the population living outside of the SMAs, the 1950 Census distinction between urban and rural will continue to be used. That is, urban communities are those with more than 2,500 inhabitants. At the request of the Committee the Statistical Section of the FBI tested this population classification system, using data for the states of Illinois and Maryland, and found it to be workable and advantageous in the estimating of crime totals.

ESTIMATING TOTALS OF CRIME

In common with almost all statistical reporting programs, Uniform Crime Reporting does not achieve 100 per cent response. Although the response in the case of the UCR is remarkably high, it is still necessary to make estimates on the basis of the incomplete reporting by police departments. Such estimates can be made by one of two generally accepted statistical procedures. The reports received can all be used and "blown up" to represent 100 per cent. Another procedure would be the "matching" method, whereby the estimates would be based on the "trend" found in the reports from police departments which have reported continuously since the base period. It is obvious that, as a longer period of time elapses from the base period, fewer reports could be used in the matching method. The Committee suggested that, in computing the estimated totals of offenses known to the police, the number of reported offenses should be proportionately increased to take care of the unreported portions, if any, within each state. It should be recalled that the offenses are computed from the police reports for the SMAs, the rest of the urban population and for the rural population within each state. The sum total of the estimates for the several states will yield the national estimate. An illustration of this procedure applied to the state of Illinois shows the following:

In addition to publishing the estimates of the totals, the Committee recommended that the actual figures representing the total number of offenses committed are very significant and should be presented in the annual published report.

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Area	*Population*	
SMA 110 Rockford, Ill.	152,385	
Agencies reporting:	*Population Represented*	*Part I Offenses Known*
Rockford	92,927	1,422
Loves Park	5,366	49
South Beloit	3,221	9
Population and offenses represented by reports	101,514 (66.6%)	1,480
Areas not represented: Winnebago County	50,871 (33.4%)	
TOTAL POPULATION AND TOTAL ESTIMATED OFFENSES	152,385 (100.0%)	2,222

CRIME RATES AND CRIME TRENDS

Perhaps the most frequent subject for criticism in the UCR has been the published crime rates, where the population of the area serves as the base. The criticism has been focused upon the use of the 1950 census population figure. It is clear that for communities with a rapid rate of population growth, the use of a fixed 1950 population figure makes them appear exaggeratedly criminalistic. The Committee therefore recommended that the decennial census figure should be used only for the census year. Available annual estimates of population for the SMAs and urban and rural populations outside of the SMAs will be provided by the Bureau of the Census and the crime rates will be computed using these estimates as the population base. As a consequence crime rates will be related to a population figure which will change each year. Any weaknesses in the annual estimates of population will be less serious than the present practice of carrying the decennial census figure forward for ten years. The indication of the trends in crime has been presented by giving the figures or rates for the current and the previous year. The Committee recommended that comparisons with more than only the previous year be made. The comparisons could well be made with averages of several years (perhaps the previous five years) in order to minimize the influence of years which are not typical.

SAMPLING METHODS

The Committee, after carefully considering the advantages and disadvantages of the present data gathering versus sampling, reached the conclusion that the present procedure should be retained. It was pointed out that "the main argument in favor of this is the remarkable coverage by now achieved by the UCR program in its statistical series of offenses known to the police." The Committee felt that a sampling procedure could not accomplish the more extensive purpose of the UCR, namely the publishing of crime figures for individual communities. At least, sampling methods would not be appropriate for the Part I offenses. However, the general crime statistics are as a matter of fact based on much less complete reporting and, as has been noted above, estimates are used in respect to the Part II group. This procedure "is exposed to the criticism that a representative stratified sample would produce a statistically much more sound picture." It was suggested therefore that either a definite attempt should be made to build up the reporting or a sampling technique should be resorted to for the Part II offenses.

OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED

The Committee felt that no change is desirable with reference to the present handling of arson. They felt that arson is not a suitable offense to be used for the purposes of an index of crime (Part I). Also arson should not be placed in the general statistics as a named offense because it is reported to the police both incompletely and inconsistently. In respect to recommendations made by the International Juvenile Officers' Association for changes in the classification of juvenile offenders, the committee believed that "the FBI's entering into the juvenile field on a more intensive and extended basis would take the UCR program outside of its originally planned and presently observed scope." The Committee recommended that a permanent technical consultant committee should be established for the purpose of being available to the FBI staff for consultation whenever needed. This technical committee "would be made up of persons trained and professionally engaged in the practical and scientific use of criminal statistics rather than representing primarily the administrative interests of the police in the Uniform Crime Reports." ★★★

$2,000 STUDY FELLOWSHIP OFFERED

EAST LANSING—For the second year, the Automotive Safety Foundation of Washington, D. C. is offering a $2,000 fellowship for study in the field of highway traffic administration at Michigan State University.

The announcement of this year's fellowship grant was made by the M.S.U. Highway Traffic Safety Center and the School of Police Administration and Public Safety.

Applicants for the fellowship must have a bachelor's degree, high scholastic ability and work or school experience in the field of highway traffic administration.

The fellowship is offered for master's degree work in the fields of traffic safety organization administration, driver license administration, traffic safety and public information or related areas.

Applications should be sent to the Director, M.S.U. School of Police Administration and Public Safety by June 1, 1959.

Last year the fellowship was awarded to Fred E. Vanosdall of Lansing. Vanosdall now is studying driver license administration in the M.S.U. School of Police Administration and Public Safety. He is on leave of absence from the division of driver and vehicle services of the Michigan Secretary of State.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM DIENSTEIN, EDITOR

Townsend Whelen: THE ULTIMATE IN RIFLE PRECISION, The Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, 1958, 328 pp., Price $7.95.

This fourth edition of THE ULTIMATE IN RIFLE PRECISION by Col. Whelen is an excellent guide for beginners and for rifle men who have spent years in accumulating equipment only to find that it is not good enough to make them winners in any of the many forms of rifle competition.

The beginner can save himself many a headache and disappointment and many a dollar by using this book as a guide.

Part I—Bench Rest Shooting:

This part of the book stresses the fact that there is real pleasure to be derived from testing the accuracy of rifles and ammunition in such a way that the human element is partially eliminated through the use of adjustable rests for forearm and butt of rifle. One still has to guess the wind, pull the trigger, and learn the technique of holding the gun. Bench rest shooting appeals to those who love fine equipment, who have a high sense of precision, and who strive for "the needle in the haystack."

The technique of bench rest shooting as described by Col. Whelen has been worked out from the experiences of top bench rest shooters and any beginner can follow the technique.

Part II—Target Rifle:

Col. Whelen describes the winning combination of both the .22 caliber and .30 caliber target rifles at the present time.

For .22 calber, he favors the combination of the 52 Winchester, fitted with Redfield International front and rear, 20X Lyman or Unertle or Bausch & Lomb 24X scope, using Mark III ammunition (Western).

For .30 caliber, he favors the Winchester Model 70 target model, or the Springfield 03 with special barrel, custom stock and custom trigger, using Redfield International front and rear sights on the Model 70, and Lyman 48 receiver sights on the Springfield. He very rightly favors using handloads, 180 grain Sierra Match King bullets for long range and 125 grain Sierra for 200 and 300 yards. (Error on page 111, 108 grain Sierra should be 180 grain.)

The Winchester Model 70 Bull Gun with 20X scope for the 1000 yd. Wimbledon, is the favorite of topnotch shooters, the majority using the 300 H&H cartridge with handloads or some factory match, as Western Super Match. There is also a trend for Wimbledon shooters to shoot the 30 Newton, 300 Apex, or 300 Wimbledon cartridges.

Part III—The Varmint Rifle and the Hunting Rifle:

Col. Whelen describes the popular calibers for varmint shooting as the .22 Hornet, 22/3000 Lovell, 220 Swift, and 22/250, and 222 Rem. The most popular combination is the Remington 722, with the 222 cartridge, fitted with a 4X telescope, mounts with quarter minute clicks, and marksman type stock, 25 inch barrel.

He makes a very fine point in saying that all hunting rifles should be fitted with aperture rear sights, adjustable for windage and elevation, and a manual issued with every rifle to instruct the hunter how to sight in the rifle, and how to pull the trigger without jerking. Also, the hunter should take occasional sighting shots so he will know his zero, and if necessary make corrections.

The most popular calibers for hunting rifles are the 270 and .30-06. The bolt action rifles are better for the Western States, where the hunter encounters longer distances; the lever actions are better for left handed persons and where shorter hunting distances are the rule as in the Eastern states. The hunter needs an accurate barrel and load, the receiver should be accurately bedded in the stock, and the sights should be accurately adjustable.

Part IV—Technique of Barrel Making and Custom Stocks:

Col. Whelen describes the best kinds of steel used in barrel making and the advantages of button rifling where the die is forced through the barrel under great pressure which produces accuracy because of uniformity of rifling and smoothness of the resultant barrel surface.

He stresses the fact that stocks can not be bedded at factory to be uniform because of the nature of wood. There are many kinds of bedding, depending on the type of gun; full floating barrels, glass bedding; .22 caliber bedded on 3 strips of neoprene rubber or 3 or 4 point electric type. The most important point is that all actions should be properly bedded, seated squarely and firmly in stock with machinists blue, maximum amount of contact between recoil shoulder on action, and recoil shoulder in the stock, and between the bottom surface of action and its mating surface in the stock.

The free floating barrel used in heavy bench rest rifles offers uniform point of impact regardless of stock warpage or from barrel heat in rapid fire. The same reason holds good for free floating barrels for hunting rifles, .30 caliber match rifles, rifles for Three Position International Matches and for .22 caliber match rifles. Glass bedding can correct factory stocks, and can be used by amateur gunsmiths.

Stock bedding is described in detail for many popular brands of guns.

Part V—Iron Sights, Telescope Sights, Cartridges and Bullets:

At least one-third of the book is devoted to a description of the different kinds of sights, both iron and telescope, cartridges and loads, bullets, bullet making tools, and handloading for accuracy.

This book provides an interesting and easy reference book for any of the many kinds of hunting or target competition.

HENRY C. WRIGHT
4663 E. Olive
Fresno, Calif.
(Nationally known small bore and high power competitive shooter)

Creighton Brown Burnham: BORN INNOCENT, pp. 293, New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1958. Price $3.95.

"BORN INNOCENT" is the story of one woman's ten years as a superintendent of a training school. When the book is ended the reader knows more about how a "good" woman felt, acted and reacted, than about delinquents, delinquency,

diagnosis, treatment and treatment programs—in this instance the training school.

There are four conceps which emerge: One, girls who are committed to a state training school are "bad"; two, the parents of such girls are maliciously "bad"; three, punishment is effective treatment; and four, basic change can be effectuated through intellectualizing.

Most, if not all, of the girls who go to a state training school have done bad things; but it does not necessarily follow that the girl is "bad." Because of what has happened previously to the commitment, the girl does bring serious emotional problems which require help through a therapeutic relationship with the most skilled staff available in the institution. Nowhere in the book is such a relationship recognized. One wonders what meaningful relationships were established between girls and direct service staff. How were these relationships used? The author in relating her own contacts with wards showed some skill in relationship areas, but she does not state what effort was made to increase the skills of the direct service staff.

The "Know Yourself" club sounds like a good beginning in group counseling, but how far can a Superintendent spread herself even when the whole 24 hours belong to the institution. Did she try to extend herself through staff development? Were other staff involved in this activity?

Only one abortive in-service training attempt, abandoned after the second try, is described. It grew out of a need which the superintendent recognized as one for "some recreation and diversion for employees so that they could blow off some steam without scalding the whole school."

All of the parents who paraded through the pages of the book were "bad." Surely, there must have been some who came asking help, full of guilt for their failure and wanting to be a better parent. What about the communities which produced them? Parents, too, are people.

In reference to punishment the author says "a switching administered, not in anger, but as promised punishment is quickly over and has immediate effects." It is reasonable to assume that physical punishment has long been endured by those wards who provoke it, and that it serves a neurotic need to be punished. What about the basic problem? What happens to the ward whose guilt has been discharged through the punishment? She is again comfortable in her environment, but has not been helped to find and face the problem which provoked the behavior. Behavior has meaning and purpose. The challenge is to find the meaning and purpose and redirect the behavior. No one who has worked with children and adolescents will deny the need to set limits, limits which can be widened as the individual matures. At each level of maturity the purpose is to make the individual feel safe enough to venture out along the road to greater maturity. An individual who does not know what is safe to do and what is not safe to do cannot take this step. This limit setting is different than meeting the masochistic need of the individual for punishment.

The book begins on a racy note: "This was it. Tomorrow morning at nine o'clock was only ten minutes away." The case histories, institution and political intrigues, and emergencies are full of lurid details which could have come out sensational but in the handling became dull and overdrawn. The fact that the material is not handled in a sensational style reflects the essential decency and integrity of the writer as she exposes herself in the narrative, a kind of an Alice in Wonderland who says: "The shock was fresh and new each time I discovered that one of our youngsters had no reverence for God, no regard for honesty, and no concept of chastity for any reason at all. Finding leprosy among the inmates would have repelled me less than seeing them deliberately prostitute whatever sacred impulses they did have."

Mrs. Beatrice D. Dolan, *Superintendent*
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7501 Sonoma Highway
Santa Rosa, California

J. Paul de River: CRIME AND THE SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH, pp. 346, Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1958, Price $6.75.

The psychology of the sexual offender, a field in which Sigmund Freud was a pioneer, has received a great deal of fruitful attention from psychiatrists and psychologists, particularly Adler, Rank, Stekel, and more recently de River.

The sexual offender is beset by his conflict concerning his acceptance of the least amount of responsibility which is required in the psychological and physiological accomplishment of the sexual act. Often the sexual criminal has guilt feelings of castration and lack of masculinity.

The sexual criminal does not have any object other than himself. His victim is expendable to the point of never existing beyond the moment in which the act is accomplished, whether or not the sexual act is followed by murder. The sexual criminal is compelled to confess the obsession of his imaginary sexual impotence beforehand and to accept it as a foregone conclusion, so much so that the only thing to which he gives vent is his obsession. His repetition compulsion is, therefore, a new conformation of defeat because it proves to him that no amount of reality can dispel his obsession.

The mind of the sexual criminal is a complex one. A sexual crime is any criminal act in which some type of sexual gratification is the motivating force of the crime. Sexual crime is a type of sexual behavior characterized by socially prohibited aggressiveness, by lack of regard for the unwilling participant. It is compulsive and irresistible in nature. It is committed under the influence of a very strong and overwhelming urge, the tension of which is released by the particular behavior.

CRIME AND THE SEXUAL PSYCHOPATH, de River examines the sexual psychopath psychodynamically, explaining the reasons for his actions and behavior. All types of sexual perversions: exhibitionism, voyeurism, fetishism, pedophilia, transvestitism, etc., are covered adequately. Each complex is illustrated liberally by factual cases from the author's experience in handling the sexual psychopath.

From his vast experience as a consultant psychiatrist, de River offers practical advice, prognosis and therapy whenever it is possible. These suggestions might well be followed.

The glossary will be of great value to the non-medical reader. This book is especially recommended to attorneys, sociologists, criminologists, penologists and police officers. It will explain a great many things which are bizarre and puzzling.

Edward Podolsky, M.D.
1049 East 18th St.
Brooklyn 30, New York

Some Factors Influencing Testimony

By Darrell L. Pepper

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author was awarded the B.S. degree in Police Science and Administration at the State College of Washington in February of 1959, and is currently working toward the Master's degree in this professional field. He served in the U. S. Coast Guard on the West Coast and on the DEW Line. He is active in the Lewis and Clark Police Officers Association, devoted to the professional advancement of the police services in the Pacific Northwest and a member of Alpha Phi Sigma, national Police Science Honorary Fraternity. In addition to his duties as a student, Mr. Pepper is serving as a state police officer with the State College of Washington Police. Pepper typifies the young man now on the American scene—and there is an increasing number of them—preparing at the University and college level for a career in the law enforcement field. The* JOURNAL *invites contributions from other young men and women who are likewise busy at the job of getting ready for a career in this professional field.*

IN our everyday experience we are dependent upon the reports of others for information concerning events in our surroundings. We take these reports as being accurate for the most part, without question. On occasion, we have heard two reports of the same event and they have been so unlike that we do not recognize them as the same event, or they are just remotely similar. When this occurs, we consider the sources and assign validity to the story related by the person who has been the most accurate by past experience. Usually, the matter is of such little significance that we do not really concern ourselves. However, when a matter is of such a nature that it requires investigation by the police, a complete and accurate investigation and reconstruction of the event is necesssary to determine if there has been any violation of statutes and if so, who was responsible.

When a statement is given to the investigating officer, the same dilemma may appear as in our everyday relations. What is the officer to do when he hears two different descriptions of stories? There are two reasons why he may hear different stories. The first may be due to some personal interest which would cause the individual to give false information intentionally. The reasons for these fabrications may be as varied as the number and types of cases investigated. These falsehoods will usually be revealed by a complete investigation. The second reason, and the one we are here concerned with, results from a number of psychological and physiological variables in the individual witness.

When the police respond to a call it is usually the result of some happening which has been emotionally upsetting to the people involved. Occasionally, the witness, as well as the victim, is so disturbed that he cannot give coherent information as to just what happened until quite some time after the event. When the persons involved are able to talk, they may only be able to give a few details even though they witnessed the whole event. Because of severe emotional stress, only the outstanding things are remembered in any detail at all and seemingly irrelevant details are not at all available for recall. "The excitement not only stills the reflective faculties, but also blinds the observer to important events or conditions."[1]

Often the important points which are remembered, are exaggerated. Memory of individual points or circumstances place them foremost in the person's mind allowing unintentional exaggeration of their importance without consideration of minor points which are necessary to complete the whole picture. When these exaggerations are repeated, the expressions become more clearly remembered than the objects themselves. The repetitions become stereotyped, allowing for further distortion of the event.

After the officer has made his preliminary investigation of the situation, he must develop the facts relating to the case in as complete detail as possible. It is advisable to separate the witnesses as soon as possible so that they will not have time to discuss the situation and compare their stories. If the witnesses are allowed to hear the statements of others, this may alter their versions of the incident. Everyone perceives things differently and if his knowledge of specific facts is not certain, he may have his total interpretation swayed by the additional information gained from the statements of others.

In order to understand and evaluate the various statements, we must consider the individual's attention to the subject he is reporting. There are three levels of attention.

Involuntary Attention results without conscious effort. Attention may be drawn to an object for a number of reasons. A loud noise, a quick flash and even a quiet moment may attract attention because of its notable change. This type of attention is subject to a number of physiological limitations. Eyesight, and hearing are the two principle senses of perception and they are subject to varying degrees of error. The witness may not have been paying attention to the situation, and when his attention is attracted to the incident by the stimulus (noise, flash, etc.) he may believe that he witnessed the whole event. This is frequently found to be true in traffic accident investigations. The witness says he saw the cars collide and has seen them, both before and after the collision. Further investigation and questioning may reveal that he had actually been looking

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Long Island City police raid on a bookie room. (From an 1898 woodcut.) Courtesy, Bettmann Archive.

into a store window, hearing the collision and turning, the witness actually had only seen the vehicles come to rest. Such errors may be unintentional on the part of the witness. The only way such discrepancies can be detected is by having the person re-enact what he was doing prior to and following the incident.

Voluntary Attention is accomplished with effort. We pay attention to the situation because it is necessary for us to know what is going on in order to survive. The gun in the holdup man's hand would certainly receive voluntary attention. It seems humorous, but quite understandable, when the victim of an armed robbery says he does not "remember what the robber looked like," but is able to give a detailed description of the gun. It is obvious where his attention was during the robbery. Perhaps this is the most dependable type of attention when it comes to the witness recalling a specific point in question. The individual is channeling all his effort to the subject at hand and then his attention is more exacting. This concentraton makes his statement carry more weight than that of a person who was more concerned with some other aspect, or who was at a safer distance from the perpetrator.

Habitual Attention, like involuntary attention, requires no conscious effort on the part of the observer. We arrive at habitual attention as the result of practice. We are accustomed to observing certain things within our surroundings and this soon becomes a matter of routine observation. With habitual attention, the witness realizes things that are not right, or in their proper relation to each other. At a glance any defect is visible but to distinguish it may require some effort or voluntary attention to determine just what it is. We have all had the feeling that something was not quite right but were not able to say just what until closer inspection. This realization of something amiss results from unintentional, unconscious, effortless observation and familiarity with the situation.

The various types of attention are stimulated in every individual by a number of things. **Social Suggestion** calls each person's attention to things pointed out to him. This is because he has enjoyed many satisfactions and avoided many discomforts or injuries in the past through acting on the suggestion of others. **Personal Interest** predisposes us toward things in which we are interested. One person may view a field with consideration of its agricultural value, while another would consider the rock formations which make up the area, and still another might see something else of particular interest to him. **Change** attracts attention. Movement in any direction: from one place to another, from one intensity to another; from absent to present or present to absent; from moving to stationary. **Repetition** also attracts attention. For example, a single rifle shot may not attract much attention, but a machine gun firing would have everyone stretching their necks to see the origin of the noise. The **Strikingness** of some stimulus is more important in attracting attention than are others. Red will attract more attention than pink, black more than white and a large object more than a small one.

Aside from the factors of attention, the subject may be physically and mentally incapable of observing and reporting accurately. It is apparent from our daily associations, that a large number of people have physical defects. The great number of people wearing glasses will attest to this. Usually the physical defect is not serious but the conscientious investigator must consider all possibilities. Many people are color weak (mild color blindness) and have difficulty in distinguishing colors. Out of our total population there are an estimated four

Prisons: Convict life at Sing Sing, New York. Assuming the prison garb in the main hall. (From an 1878 woodcut.) Courtesy, Bettmann Archive.

per cent male and one per cent female who are totally color blind.[2] This along with the great number of persons who are near or farsighted, would warrant a check by an oculist to determine any visual defects that would allow for distortion in perception by a key witness.

There are also many auditory defects within the population, but, generally speaking, they are concentrated in the older members. This particular defect may be readily recognized if the witness requests that questions be repeated. If necessary, the investigator may hold his own tests which would be effective enough to draw a conclusion which would either verify or refute the statement. The general public seems to suffer from auditory confusion under certain circumstances. Almost always, the direction of a sound is confused if it originates above or behind the listener. It is recognized that a car making excessive noise will appear to be going much faster than it really is. It would be of no value to consider the physical capabilities of the witness without also considering the physical setting in which he observed the incident.

The illumination in an area plays an important role in distinguishing color. Some colors fade more quickly than others when the amount of illumination is decreased. Colors may be distorted by the type of light as in the case of whites which turn yellow under the red-orange of neon light. The sodium vapor and mercury lights that are being used more and more along our parkways and streets are notorious for their color changing properties.

One of the most interesting points brought out by Munsterburg[3] in his tests to determine the degree of accuracy of a statement given by a witness, is found in the fact that the observers perceive only part of the whole picture and complete the rest of the memory picture from logification of circumstances. Stern[4] also believes, "this tendency toward logification, the transformation of the unordered and fragmentary chaos of memory images into an ordered, logically satisfactory and reportable whole; give rise to many errors in testimony." Having once reached this total picture of the event, the witness is convinced of its validity and would swear to its accuracy. As suggested before, separate the witnesses and this will tend to minimize the effect of logification.

With all the excitement of the incident, interruptions, and disturbances, the investigator is apt to seek only the major points of the incident and piece them into a whole to get the complete picture of the situation. The result of this type of investigation is an incomplete and usually inaccurate picture which allows the investigator to lend his own ideas to complete the distortion. A few facts may support his preconceived theory of the crime and much time would be wasted finding the true facts of the situation. To eliminate this, it is important that he allow the witness to relate the entire story in his own words, at his own pace and then fill in the details with questions that might arise. Assume nothing!

Experiments have shown that the amount of error in a statement may be decreased by as much as 30 per cent if the statement is given in a free lucid manner.[5] That is, the person is allowed to give the story without interruption for details. The level of reliability of testimony drops from 90 per cent in coherent reports to 60 per cent in reports taken by cross examination. Many people feel that they would appear ignorant if they were unable to give a complete answer to any question related to the incident. For this reason, witnesses tend to give a wrong answer in the cross examination in place of an honest "I don't know."

Marston found in his studies that Free Narration, while more accurate, is less complete than either direct or cross examination. Direct Examination, asking specific

non-leading questions, was found to be more complete and more accurate than cross examination. In Cross Examination or asking leading questions, the witness showed greater caution than in direct examination without gain in completeness or accuracy. The added caution tended to stimulate accuracy.[6]

Memory tempers all perceived stimuli, and influences the whole picture of the statement. There are a number of factors that influence memory, but perhaps age is the first to be recognized. When a person grows older his capability for remembering the recent past is poor but he is able to give a detailed and even minute description of something in the distant past. Children seem to have just the opposite qualities. They remember the recent, but have little or no ability to recall the longer past. Some people have the capacity to remember everything about a scene. They are said to have Eidetic Recollection. This "photographic memory" is not frequently found but is very valuable because of its accuracy. Caution must be maintained so that the person who claims to have such ability actually is so endowed. "Pranks" have been known to volunteer information relative to the investigation for reasons of personal satisfaction. These "pranks" will have all the answers but may be detected by apparent inaccuracies.

In general, the essential part of the scene is retained over a longer period of time than minor points which are not available to recall after two or three hours. With the minor points gone, logification may creep in. If the subject was rendered unconscious or suffered considerable shock, it is likely he will not be able to recall clearly.

The witness who has engaged in strenous mental activity between the incident and the interview is handicapped, since excessive mental activity is detrimental to recall. A review of the results of Munsterburg's experiments shows that a majority of observers omitted or falsified about half of the processes which they observed. This seems to support the old saying "Don't believe anything you hear and only half of what you see." Other experiments with school children seem to show that females have better memory than males as far as omissions are concerned, but exhibit less accuracy and unintentionally falsify more.

The accuracy of a statement may be subject to still another factor, that of suggestibility. As mentioned before, cross examination is the least satisfactory way of getting a complete picture. In wording a question, the idea may be instilled in the person's mind that the perpetrator wore something he did not wear. Because the victim concentrated on the pistol, he really didn't notice anything about the stick-up man unless there was some very peculiar item. With a question such as what color hat did he wear, the victim may state some color. Actually the perpetrator may not have had a hat on, but by suggesting that he did have a hat, the victim may actually think he did and further assume it was the predominant color of those worn in the area. Some evidence shows that children are more suggestible than adults as they tend to give any answer which will quickly terminate a trying situation. People who have read inaccurate press accounts of the crime are more likely to be less accurate than those who have not had a chance to see the erroneous account.

The experienced observer is more accurate and complete than a person who has never been called upon to relate his observations. If for any reason the observer has had any forewarning of the situation, his testimony will be more complete but tends to be less accurate on specific points.

Keeping these factors and limitations in mind, the informed investigator will be able to get a more comprehensive picture of the entire event. It is impossible to assign values to certain types of situations and determine weights to be used in measuring these limitations. However, with a conscious effort to weigh each bit of information within its physiological limitations, considering the capabilities of the witness and the psychological factors that intervene, the investigator will get the best information available.

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WALT DISNEY ANNOUNCES NEW TRAFFIC SAFETY FILM, "THE STORY OF ANYBURG, U.S.A."

A mythical town overrun with a very real traffic fatality record and the method used to overcome the problem is the basis for Walt Disney's newest humorous and thought provoking film, *The Story of Anyburg, U.S.A.*

With the release of *The Story of Anyburg, U.S.A.*, Disney completes a trilogy of safety films each in full animation—each taking a light approach (and deadly aim) on basic safety problems. *Motor Mania,* starring Goofy in a dual role as the mild-mannered pedestrian as well as the maniacal driver, inaugurated the series. Donald Duck, starring in *How to Have an Accident in the Home,* was the second in the group and proved conclusively that "—accidents don't just happen by themselves—they have to be carelessly planned in advance." *Anyburg, U.S.A.* stars Disney's newest character—the Defense Lawyer—who neatly and effectively spotlights the criminal-at-large on today's highways.

Already the recipient of numerous safety awards, *Anyburg, U.S.A.* is available for long term lease or daily rental through the Educational Film Division, Walt Disney Productions, Burbank, California.

Dead Men Tell No Tales, But Chemists Make Them Talk

The Story of Traffic Gangsters in Bexar County

By Robert Hausman, M.D.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Dr. Hausman is Medical Examiner for Bexar County in Texas with headquarters in San Antonio. He belongs to an increasing number of men in the medical field who are taking time out of a busy schedule to bring their talents and experience into contact with the problems of traffic safety. His study of fatal traffic accidents in Bexar County during a six months period from October, 1956 to April, 1957, showed that in 19 out of 29 traffic fatalities the combination of alcohol consumption and speed may be deemed to be the causative factor.*

A similar study was made for the year 1957. Examination of the blood of drivers and pedestrians killed in traffic accidents in Bexar County during that year revealed that of 12 drivers killed in two car accidents, 6 were under the influence of alcohol; in one car accidents involving the death of 16 drivers, 12 were under the influence; of 6 pedestrians killed in car-pedestrian accidents, 5 had been drinking—TOTAL *34* VICTIMS—*23* UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL! *All blood alcohol levels were determined by the Texas Department of Public Safety in Austin. Results from similar studies in other parts of the country reveal comparable results. What Dr. Hausman has to say in the following article should cause our legislatures, the people and the police, to stop and think and act.*

YOUR SPEEDING TICKET AND A SAFETY AWARD

YOU have just been stopped for speeding and the officer is busy writing the ticket. He listens politely to your arguments then hands you the slip. He stands his ground knowing in righteousness that he is helping to uphold traffic safety. You feel indignant and yet a little guilty. And when you pay your $20.00 fine at the window, you mutter under your breath, "Highway robbery by the man behind the badge." But you pay rather than face the judge, because he knows and you know, and the cop knows that "speed kills."

A safety award is presented. No traffic fatalities on a military reservation due to strict enforcement of the maximum speed limits. The commandant is proud as he reads the complimentary articles in the papers. As he contemplates the wisdom of keeping the speed limit at 20 or 25 m.p.h. on the military compound, he is convinced that "speed kills." He wishes he could lower the limit to 15 m.p.h., but after all things have to go on moving in his domain.

Sure, speed kills. If we were to adopt the 25 m.p.h. speed limit on all highways, traffic fatalities would drop from 40,000 a year to practically zero. But the U. S. A. is what it is today because of speed. The ambulance with sirens blaring, the truck packed with goods, the doctor and the minister with their medicine and Bible, the family on a vacation—they all get there because of speed. There is a speed "demon," but Mercury, the god of business and commerce, also has wings tied to his ankles for greater speed.

That speed kills is not the whole truth about traffic accidents. As a matter of fact there is more truth in the statement "Speed alone seldom kills." For you offenders of the speed traffic laws, and that means 90 per cent of the citizens of Bexar County, I have good news. You are hardly contributing to the hazards of driving, provided that you remain sober when you are driving. But the news is also bad, because it shows that a certain percentage of the citizens of Bexar County are hard driving and hard drinking. And it is the combination of these two that causes a very large percentage of the traffic fatalities. Let me prove it to you.

THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL SAYS 25 PER CENT BECAUSE THE POLICE SAY 25 PER CENT

The National Safety Council is a venerable institution that watches over our safety at home and on the streets. It compiles statistics, studies accidents and tells us of ways to prevent them. It is particularly concerned about traffic accidents, and one of its oft quoted statements reads that in 25 per cent of all fatal traffic accidents alcohol plays a role. The figure of 25 per cent is arrived at by the National Safety Council's analyzing the reports of fatal traffic accidents made up by officers of the Accident Prevention Bureaus of the Police and by the Sheriff's Investigators. These officers receive special training, and they investigate the alcohol consumption of the drivers. They ask the drivers, the passengers, the witnesses, and finally they ask their noses whether the driver *H*ad *B*een *D*rinking. Let us see what the police said in Bexar County.

Table 1 represents all 57 traffic accidents which occurred in Bexar County during a recent six month period. Since intoxication in a passenger does not influence a driver, we will ignore the passenger. Out of 57 accidents we see that in 14, either by own admission or by observation of the police officer, the driver *H*ad *B*een *D*rinking. That is almost exactly 25 per cent, and that is what the National Safety Council said all along.

Address: Dr. Robert Hausman, Medical Examiner, Bexar County, San Antonio 5, Texas.

TABLE 1

No.	Type of Acc.	Driver 1	Driver 2	Pedestrian	Who Was Killed?
1	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1 & Psgr.
2	MV-MV	HBD	?		Driver 1 & Psgr.
3	MV-Ped.	HBD		HBD	Pedestrian
4	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1
5	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1 & Psgr.
6	MV-Ped.	?		Child	Pedestrian (Child)
7	MV-Ped.	?		?	Pedestrian
8	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1
9	MV	?			Passenger
10	MV-Ped.	?		HBD	Pedestrian
11	MV	HBD			Driver & Psgr.
12	MV-Ped.	?		?	Pedestrian
13	MV-Ped.	?		?	Pedestrian
14	MV-Ped.	HBD		?	Pedestrian
15	MV-Ped.	?		?	Pedestrian
16	MV-Ped.	?		Child	Pedestrian (Child)
17	MV-Ped.	?		?	Pedestrian
18	MV-Ped.	?		Child	Pedestrian (Child)
19	MV-MV	?	?		Passenger
20	MV	?			Driver
21	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1
22	MV-MV	?	?		Passenger
23	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1
24	MV-Train	?	?		Driver 1
25	MV-MV	?	?		Passenger
26	MV-Ped.	?		?	Pedestrian
27	MV-MV	?	HBD		Driver 1
28	MV	?			Driver
29	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1
30	MV-MV	?	HBD		Driver 1 & Psgr. (Child)
31	MV-MV	?	?		Dr. 1, Dr. 2, Psgr. & Psgr. (Child)
32	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1 & Driver 2
33	MV-MV	HBD	?		Driver 1
34	MV	HBD			Driver
35	MV	?			Passenger
36	MV-MV	HBD	?		Driver 1
37	MV	HBD			Driver
38	MV-MV	?	?		Passenger
39	MV-Ped.	HBD		HBD	Pedestrian
40	MV-Ped.	?		Child	Pedestrian (Child)
41	MV-Ped.	?		?	Pedestrian
42	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1
43	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1
44	MV-MV	?	?		Passenger
45	MV	?			Passenger
46	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1
47	MV-Ped.	?		Child	Pedestrian (Child)
48	MV-Ped.	?		?	Pedestrian
49	MV	?			Passenger
50	MV	?			Driver
51	MV	HBD			Driver
52	MV	?			Driver
53	MV-Ped.	?		Child	Pedestrian (Child)
54	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1 & Driver 2
55	MV	?			Passenger
56	MV-MV	HBD	?		Driver 1
57	MV-MV	?	?		Driver 1

TOTAL 67 KILLED (8 CHILDREN)

THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL UNDERESTIMATES BECAUSE THE POLICE, OF NECESSITY, UNDERESTIMATE

The police officers know their reports are incomplete. In the presence of the law and after an accident the highballs, the jiggers, and the beers have a tendency to get smaller in size and number and sometimes to disappear from memory altogether. The nose of a police officer is a crude instrument for the investigation of the role of alcohol in traffic accidents. Remember also the nose does not register when the driver does not breathe in the face of the officer, ofttimes because the driver is no longer breathing.

THE ROLE OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINER IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

The Medical Examiner is the doctor who has to be notified of every unnatural death. He investigates these deaths and reports them to the District Attorney. Since *D*riving *W*hile *I*ntoxicated represents an infraction of the law, he investigates the alcohol consumption of drivers and pedestrians killed in traffic accidents. Not all these cases can be investigated adequately. Sometimes the victims survive for a day or two and even if they were intoxicated at the time of the accident they rapidly burn up their alcohol. In 29 of the 57 accidents the victims could be examined for alcohol consumption. The investigation of a dead victim consists of a postmortem study of the organs for signs of chronic alcoholism and other diseases which might have a bearing on the accident. This postmortem study also shows the extent and type of injuries so that an exact reconstruction of the accident is often possible. Blood is taken from the pelvic veins, away from the stomach which may still be full of alcohol. This blood tells us exactly the alcohol level at the time of the accident.

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES, BUT CHEMISTS MAKE THEM TALK

The blood is analyzed by competent chemists of the Department of Public Safety in Austin. When they find less than 0.05 volume per cent of alcohol in the blood, the dead man speaks: "I may have had something to drink an hour or so before the accident, but believe me, it didn't affect my driving."

When the chemists find between 0.05 volume per cent and 0.10 volume per cent, the dead man speaks: "I had 2 ounces of whiskey (or 2 bottles of beer) half an hour before the accident and I shouldn't have been speeding."

When the chemists find between 0.10 volume per cent and 0.15 volume per cent, the dead man speaks: "I had more than 1 highball (or more than 2 beers) in the half hour before the accident and I shouldn't have been driving."

When the chemists find more than 0.15 volume per cent, the dead man speaks: "I had more than 3 highballs (or more than 6 beers) in my final hour and I felt happy and gay and my friends thought I was a swell guy, but behind the wheel I was nothing but a drunken bum."

Let us now see what the victims of traffic accidents in Bexar County have to say. The 30 dead involved in 29 fatal traffic accidents showed the following blood alcohol levels (the figures refer to volume per cent):

TABLE 2

TWO CAR ACCIDENTS

No.	*Driver 1*	*Driver 2*	
1	0.00	?	
2	0.24	?	Fifteen drivers killed of the twenty-eight involved in fatal two car accidents. Blood examined for alcohol content in all fifteen fatalities: eight of these fifteen proven to be intoxicated at the time of the accident. The thirteen drivers who stayed alive could not be examined for intoxication.
4	0.00	?	
5	0.25	?	
21	0.28	?	
23	0.00	?	
29	0.00	?	
31	0.17	0.00	
33	0.20	?	
36	0.29	?	
46	0.00	?	
54	0.22	?	* Blood of this driver diluted with many transfusions shortly before death.
56	0.07*	?	
57	0.00	?	

TABLE 3

ONE CAR ACCIDENTS

No.	*Driver*	
11	0.14	Eight drivers killed and blood examined: seven out of eight intoxicated.
20	0.17	
23	0.22	
34	0.10	
37	0.24	
50	0.17	
51	0.20	
52	0.00	

TABLE 4

CAR-PEDESTRIAN ACCIDENTS

No.	*Driver*	*Pedestrian*	
3	?	0.21	Seven pedestrians killed and blood examined: four out of the seven intoxicated.
6	?	0.00	
7	?	0.21	
10	?	0.16	The seven drivers stayed alive and could not be examined for intoxication.
12	?	0.20	
17	?	0.00	
26	?	0.00	

DEAD MEN SAY AT LEAST 60 PER CENT, OR LET US FACE THE PROBLEM

It is awful, isn't it? In 19 of these 29 fatal traffic accidents definite evidence of intoxication was obtained—that is 60 per cent. Remember, this is a minimum because blood of the drivers who stayed alive could not be examined. How many of the surviving drivers were intoxicated and guilty of killing a sober driver or a sober pedestrian? If we assume that 25 per cent of these surviving drivers were intoxicated, the number of cases in which alcohol played a role in the 29 fatal traffic accidents would jump to 23—that is 78 per cent. And if we assume that 50 per cent of these surviving drivers were intoxicated, the overall percentage would rise to 80 per cent (25 out of 29 fatal traffic accidents).

Compared with these figures of the role of alcohol in traffic fatalities the importance of speed alone is negligible. Everybody at one time or another exceeds the speed limits, but only a small percentage of drivers will speed with more than one highball under his belt. Yet this small percentage of drivers accounts for more than 60 per cent and possibly 80 per cent to 90 per cent of all traffic fatalities. Let us concentrate on the elimination of these drivers. It does not matter how well a driver can "hold his alcohol." It does not matter how experienced a driver is. Anyone behind the wheel with more than 0.05 volume per cent of alcohol is a traffic hazard. Speed makes him a potential killer.

Army Major, age 40, excellent health, retiring May 31, 1959, desires employment. Prefers Europe (Germany) but will consider stateside location. Experienced investigator, interrogator, polygraph examiner and administrator. Active member of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation. Fluent German linguist (7 years service in Germany). Thorough knowledge of Germanic cultural, social and present-day political and economic conditions resulting from constant contact with high German and Austrian police, military and political officials on state and national level. Is especially interested in investigative or public relations position. Will consider sales or travel bureau. Address: Major Charles D. Derrick, MI (Arty.), 177 Military Censorship Det., Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland.

LET'S STOP AND THINK, OR A PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE (THE MEDICAL EXAMINER CAN DREAM, CAN'T HE?)

Let us stop giving meaningless awards. Let us wage all out war against senseless highway slaughter. Throwing in more radar units, more motorcycle cops, more unmarked police cars is not going to win this war. First we need to realize that the mightiest weapon is the blood letting syringe. Secondly, we need to realize that in the combination of alcohol and speed, the alcohol is the factor that has to be eliminated.

Let me unfold for you step by step a 10-point program for the prevention of fatal traffic accidents.

1. Unnecessary restriction on the sale and consumption of alcohol increases alcoholism. Remove these restrictions.

2. Getting drunk, or for that matter raising one's blood alcohol level above 0.05 volume per cent, is a privilege. Do not abuse this privilege.

3. It is an abuse of this privilege to have at the same time a blood alcohol level of more than 0.05 volume per cent and a lethal weapon.

4. Such lethal weapon is a speeding car, and the abuse of the privilege has to be punished severely.

5. A driver upon receiving a license has to agree to submit to a blood alcohol test in case of a fatal traffic accident (several states have adopted this law).

6. A driver who refuses to submit to a blood alcohol test in case of a fatal traffic accident loses his license permanently.

7. The blood alcohol level or the refusal of the driver is to be published in the newspaper with his name and address.

8. Allow a speeder to submit to a blood alcohol test and if it registers less than 0.05 volume per cent make him pay for the test only.

9. A speeder who refuses to submit to a blood alcohol test loses his license permanently.

10. Promote two main safety slogans: DO NOT SPEED WITHIN ONE HOUR AFTER ONE HIGHBALL (OR TWO BEERS). DO NOT DRIVE WITHIN TWO HOURS AFTER TWO HIGHBALLS (OR FOUR BEERS).

FINAL WORD

It is up to you citizens of Bexar County. The program outlined above is meant to be food for thought. If you are not sufficiently aroused, keep on enlarging the big fraternity of those drivers with speeding tickets. But, if after reading this article you are speeding with a blood alcohol level of 0.05 volume per cent or more, I accuse you of being a criminal—a true Traffic Gangster!

Acknowledgement: Without the unstinting cooperation of the City Police, the Sheriff's Office, and the Department of Public Safety this study would have been impossible.

★★★

MICHIGAN SETS UP POINT SYSTEM FOR DRIVER VIOLATIONS

Under provisions established by the 1958 session of the State Legislature, Michigan became one of approximately 30 states having some form of point system for determining administrative action in driver improvement programs.

Unlike most of the other states, however, Michigan's law prescribes a fixed point system which is mandatory. Nebraska, South Carolina and Ohio have similar legislation. The other states have not legislated the points for each offense or the total for which a driver should be cited for a hearing or receive a suspension.

Michigan's legislation requires re-examination of a driver who gets 12 points or more in two years. As a result of this re-examination such drivers may be suspended for a maximum of one year.

Points for the various violations will be given as follows:

Six Points

1. Manslaughter, negligent homicide or other felony resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.

2. Operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug.

3. Failing to stop and disclose identity at the scene of an accident when required by law.

4. Reckless operation in violation of section 626 of this Act, as amended, or a similar violation under the laws of any other state, or municipality within or without the state of Michigan.

Four Points

1. Violation of any law or ordinance pertaining to speed by exceeding the lawful maximum by 15 miles per hour or more.

Three Points

1. Violation of any law or ordinance pertaining to speed by exceeding the lawful maximum by less than 15 miles per hour.

2. Disobeying a traffic signal, stop sign or improper passing.

Two Points

1. All other moving violations pertaining to the operation of motor vehicles reported under this section (section 320 of Act No. 300).

When a driver has accumulated nine points he may be called in for an interview after being notified as to time and place of the interview. Failure to appear for this interview carries an automatic addition of three points which would bring the total to 12 points.

Secretary of State James M. Hare has announced that his department began using the point system as of June 15, 1958, as the criterion for driver improvement re-examinations although the law does not require him to do so until the effective date of September 13, 1958.

NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE FOR TRAFFIC ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

For the first time, material for a comprehensive course in Traffic Accident Investigation has been developed for police instructors. When the *Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual for Police* was published by the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University in early 1957, it was hailed by police officials throughout the nation as an invaluable aid to traffic accident investigation.

Now the Traffic Institute has published a comprehensive, three part *Instructor's Guide for Traffic Accident Investigation* which when used with the 617-page textbook provides police instructors with a complete training program for teaching accident investigation.

Developed by the Research and Development Division of the Traffic Institute under the direction of James Stannard Baker, recognized internationally as an outstanding authority on traffic accident prevention, the *Instructor's Guide* is printed on 8½ by 11-inch sheets, prepunched for insertion into notebooks. It is priced at $30.

Most police departments will need only one copy of the complete *Guide*. Additional copies of Parts 2 and 3 and of individual units in Part 3 may be ordered from the Traffic Institute. A special feature of the *Guide* is a form for "Administrative Evaluation of the Need for Training in Accident Investigation." This too may be ordered in quantities.

The *Guide* has been keyed to the *Traffic Accident Investigator's Manual*, and its three parts are color-coded for simplicity.

Part 1, "General Information for the Instructor," tells how to set up a training course and then details information on three types of courses: 1) minimum training—for police recruits; 2) abridged training—for police who should know something more of the subject, and 3) complete training—for police who are, or will be, assigned to the investigation of accidents.

Part 2, "Review and Discussion Questions," is a compilation of questions to be used in a departmental training course, and Part 3, "Special Training Methods and Aids," consists of 57 separate training projects which an instructor will find useful in teaching an accident investigation course. This project material may be ordered in quantities.

Police departments may have the *Guide* for a two-week free trial by writing: *Traffic Institute of Northwestern University*, 1804 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

PATROLMAN MOST IMPORTANT MAN ON THE PROSECUTION TEAM

The duties of the patrolman are of utmost importance to successful prosecutions. He is generally the first officer to arrive at the scene of a crime. In many departments, the patrolman must also serve as the investigator of criminal offenses. It is he who, through a proper and thorough understanding of evidence and its proper preservation, supplies the information necessary for successful prosecutions. It is he who must evaluate the evidence found at the scene of a crime to determine what action should be taken in making an arrest and in determining the type of crime that has been committed. He is a most important part in any criminal investigation and he must be able to evaluate and preserve any evidence which might serve to identify the person responsible for committing an offense, as well as to assure successful prosecutions.

Many departments train their personnel to properly handle evidence, while others neglect this important duty. The ability of a patrolman to recognize evidence prosecution records, which departments have taken the time necessary to train their men, nor which patrolmen have prepared themselves to perform this necessary duty. The ability of a patrolmen to recognize evidence and thereafter see that it is properly preserved and examined, is most important. This is often reflected in arrest and prosecution records.

Although patrolmen are not expected to be experts in the examination of evidence, if they are familiar with the assistance that can be provided by a laboratory expert, they are in a better position to prepare their cases for prosecution. The patrolman must contribute to the success of the expert, by proper handling and preserving all evidence that is to be subjected to scientific examination. . . . Floyd N. Heffron in EVIDENCE FOR THE PATROLMAN, Charles C Thomas, Publisher.

400,000 MILES OF TRACK, 500,000,000 PASSENGERS

The railroad police of the United States and Canada number less than 9,000 with commissions and are located in nearly 1,000 cities and towns. Yet they represent as many as 400 individual railroads, each with its own policies and practices to be considered at all times.

They safeguard 225,000 miles of road and 400,000 miles of track operated by those companies—and the more than 500,000,000 passengers as well as the billions

of dollars worth of freight transported by the railroads annually.

And their job is well done . . . so well, in fact, that it stands as an accomplishment which is almost unimaginable when the full facts are known.

No organization today is more closely knit, more coordinated than the railroad police. Let any one of its members be in need of some particular protective or investigative assistance at any time, and the entire profession serves as a single agency to aid that member. For no more than the cost of a postage stamp, a railroad in the northeast can have an investigation it desires somewhere in the southwest carried out promptly and with utmost care by any one of its brethren in that territory.

While saying little about it and shunning publicity as a general rule, railroad police take a pardonable and understandable pride in the proficiency of their organization, in the spirit and liaison which exist among its members. Their techniques of crime detection are only the most modern. They employ lie detectors and automobiles with radio and telephone. They maintain Rogues' galleries and dossiers on habitual criminals. They follow scientific methods of analysis and utilize crime laboratories. The tougher the case the more determined they are to find the solution, staying with it no matter how long and tedious the investigation may become. And the exceptional record they have maintained over the years of securing convictions in close to 98 per cent of all cases tried, with some 60,000 arrests effected during a yearly period, speaks for itself. . . . H. S. Dewhurst in THE RAILROAD POLICE, Charles C Thomas, Publisher.

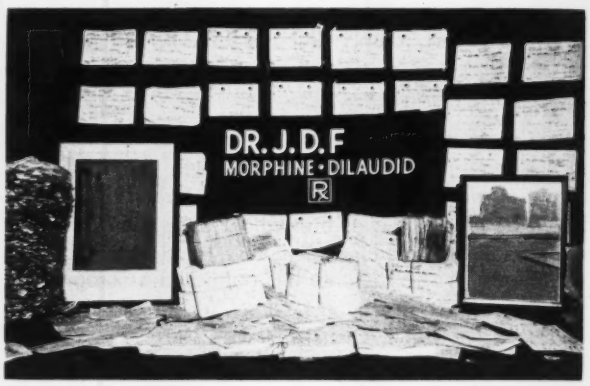
NEW TWO-WAY RADIO HEADQUARTERS FOR G-E COMMUNICATION GROUP

Two-way radio systems designed by the General Electric Company will be produced in this modern factory facility at Lynchburg, Va., where the Communication Products Department is transferring its head-

quarters. Expanded space at the Virginia location enables General Electric to bring together its engineering, manufacturing, sales and product service organizations which previously were scattered in several cities in New York State.

PROGRESS IN NARCOTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

In the late 1940's, a physician promiscuously prescribing narcotic drugs for addicts in Richmond, Virginia, attracted more than 50 addicted thieves to that city. To some of these he sold as much as 45 grains of morphine daily. The situation was revealed when the influx of



thieves and other criminals created a severe police problem.

Such prescriptions were referred to by addicts as "Readers from the Croaker."

Supervision of its members by the medical profession and improved accountability and enforcement procedures have almost eliminated what was once a substantial source of supply for addicts. *Courtesy Federal Bureau of Narcotics.*

ST. LOUIS CRIME COMMISSION MAKES ANNUAL AWARD

The St. Louis Crime Commission annual award for 1958 to a citizen of St. Louis or St. Louis County for outstanding service to law enforcement authorities was presented January 15 to Mrs. Roena Damron of 2726 Texas Avenue, it was announced by Arthur B. Shepley, Jr., President.

The award, consisting of a plaque and an inscribed ladies wrist watch, was given to Mrs. Damron at special presentation ceremonies in the office of Mr. Shepley.

The citation on the plaque reads as follows: "St. Louis Crime Commission annual award for 1958 to a citizen for outstanding service to law enforcement authorities is presented to Mrs. Roena Damron whose personal heroism and dedication to civic duty resulted in the solution of a series of serious crimes, and who is deserving of public gratitude and recognition."

The Awards Committee consisting of Arthur K. Atkinson, President, Wabash Railroad Co.; David R. Calhoun, President, St. Louis Union Trust Co.; Edwin M. Clark, President, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.; Harry F. Harrington, President, The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis; J. W. McAfee, President, Union Electric Co.

Mrs. Roena Damron receives the St. Louis Crime Commission Annual Award for 1958 to a citizen for outstanding service to law enforcement authorities from Arthur B. Shepley, Jr., President. Others present were: From the left, Frontenac Police Captain August H. Piotraschke, President, St. Louis County Law Enforcement Officials Association; Superintendent of St. Louis County Police Raymond W. Hensley; and Chief of St. Louis Police Department Jeremiah O'Connell.

of Missouri; Robert W. Otto, Chairman of the Board, Laclede Gas Co.; Ethan A. H. Shepley, Chancellor, Washington University; Charles A. Thomas, President, Monsanto Chemical Co.; and Howard I. Young, President, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., selected Mrs. Damron from a list of possible candidates for the honor. Its selection was based on Mrs. Damron's pursuit and aid in the capture of a bandit who held up the confectionery store of her father, Bryan Payne, at 2115 Shenandoah Avenue.

Around 4 p.m. on July 3, 1958, Mrs. Damron, holding her infant, was seated behind a counter near the cash register when a man entered and asked for a pack of cigarettes.

Turning to another counter behind which Mr. Payne stood, the man flourished a revolver and announced, "This is a holdup." After searching Mr. Payne and taking his wallet the robber commanded him to lie on the floor.

He then pointed the revolver at Mrs. Damron and ordered her to take the money from the cash register and place it in a paper bag. At that time, Mr. Payne arose from the floor and started toward the back of the store.

Firing a shot which went between the father and daughter, the bandit then fled from the store and Mrs. Damron, leaving her baby in the confectionery, followed him. At 18th and Shenandoah she hailed and pointed out the robber to a cruising patrolman who overtook him at pistol point. While the patrolman was calling for help the bandit broke away and his capture was eventually accomplished by several officers shooting at him and causing him to hide in a nearby basement.

The bandit, ex-convict Dean Milton Mauer, released from the Penitentiary only a few days before, was identified in yet another St. Louis holdup, and on August 5, 1958 in St. Louis Circuit Court for Criminal Causes he entered pleas of guilty and was sentenced to two twelve-year concurrent terms in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

The Commission established this award in December 1957 to promote more citizen cooperation in combatting crime.

At the time the award was established, Mr. Shepley said, "The basic concept of an annual award is the conviction that maximum police effectiveness can never be attained without the loyal support and cooperation of the average citizen. If this award can make the public a little bit more aware of that fact while at the same time giving public recognition to one who has demonstrated it in a practical and outstanding manner, then the award will have served its purpose."

Others present at the ceremonies were: Colonel Jeremiah O'Connell, Chief of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department; Raymond W. Hensley, Superintendent of St. Louis County Police; and Frontenac Police Department Captain August H. Piotraschke, President of the St. Louis County Law Enforcement Officials Association.

NEW TARGET PISTOL APPEARS

An entirely new concept of modern autoloading target pistol tops the 1958 line of hand guns announced today by High Standard Manufacturing Corp., Hamden, Conn., the world's largest producer of .22 caliber pistols.

Top of the 1958 line of .22 caliber autoloading target pistols is the all-new Supermatic Trophy. Available in

three barrel lengths (6¾", 8" and 10"), it is designed to adjust easily to the personal preferences of the shooter. Balance variations are controlled by adjustable weights set in grooves along the barrel. Unusual trigger and firing mechanism permits adjustment of movement down to .006 of an inch and pull to as little as one pound.

In addition to the four target models, the new line consists of six sporting autoloaders and five revolvers. Three of the target guns, the Supermatic Trophy (.22 long rifle cartridge), Supermatic Citation (.22 long rifle cartridge), and the Olympic Citation (.22 short cartridge) include a number of new features: The trigger has been widened and serrated to provide greater control. Sights have been completely redesigned. They provide an extra-wide-notch leaf, over-size click knobs for

windage and elevation adjustment, a serrated ramp and undercut front blade sight.

Barrel weight distribution was a major consideration. Contour puts more weight at the muzzle for steadier aiming and sliding barrel weights enable shooter to balance distribution according to his personal preferences. Barrels are interchangeable in 6¾″, 8″ and 10″ lengths. Gas is directed from port at the top of stabilizer, virtually eliminating muzzle jump and is easily detachable.

NEW MOTOROLA RADIO TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM

A new radio traffic control system, announced by Motorola, provides a compatible, flexible and reliable method of centrally coordinating and synchronizing traffic lights through utilization of the most recent advances in electronics.

By radio transmission of tones, the system controls standard local controller functions such as dial selection, offset selection, offset synchronization and any other special light conditions which the local controller is capable of instituting. The system works from a central programmer, which may vary from a simple clock-type device to a complex punched card or tape system, depending on the number of program changes desired per week. Information from the programmer is translated by a coder into tone codes which are then transmitted by standard Motorola radio equipment to FM receivers at each intersection. Here, a decoder re-translates the tones to initiate the desired program set up in the local controller.

A completely flexible system, the equipment may be added to or modified by plug-in modular units as requirements dictate. The system is easily expanded to enable more than 1,000 group or intersection selections with up to 16 control function changes per intersection. Constant system synchronization is insured by continuous transmission of a synchronizing signal to all intersection controllers in the system. Transmission of this synchronizing signal is independent of and does not interfere with function changes. The first radio traffic light control system to operate in the 952-960 MC. band was purchased from Motorola by Wayne County, Michigan. It was shipped in early March, 1958, and is in the process of being installed.

GENERATIONS OF VIPERS

Frederic Sondern, Jr., reveals the story behind today's headlines on crime in BROTHERHOOD OF EVIL: THE MAFIA, published on February 27 by Farrar, Straus and Cudahy. He demonstrates the direct relationship of organized crime in America to the Mafia, the unique society of lawbreakers which now controls most of America's illegitimate—and an ever-increasing share of its legitimate—enterprises.

Beginning with an account of the meeting of the Mafia's grand council at Apalachin, New York, in November 1957, Mr. Sondern describes the origin of the brotherhood in Sicily, and its appearance in the United States during the last century. He explains the methods by which it controls the underworld, maintains its grip on narcotics traffic, gambling, prostitution and labor racketeering, and infiltrates such legitimate businesses as vending machines, food and liquor distribution and trucking.

BROTHERHOOD OF EVIL, the first book on the Mafia since the Apalachin meeting, contains information about many of the *mafiosi* in the news including:

- Carmine Lombardozzi—defendent in a kangaroo trial at Apalachin who emerged in today's hearing of the Senate Rackets Committee.
- Vito Genovese—reputed king of the Mafia who Senator McClellan dubs the most dangerous criminal in the United States.
- Santos Trafficante—controller of a gambling concession in Havana, alleged to have quarrelled with Albert Anastasia over gambling rights in Cuba.
- Joseph Barbara—host at the gangland convention at Apalachin.

COUNTY JAIL—THE FORGOTTEN MAN

But in the meantime, sheriffs and jailers are faced with a multitude of problems. The population of our jails are heterogeneous conglomerations of humanity spewed from the gutters, the alleys, and the city dumps; tumbled about by the tangled complexities of modern life; or losers in calculated and bold ventures in criminal activity. Many are bewildered by the force of circumstance which brought them to the wrong side of prison bars.

Unless the jailer and his staff are intelligent, experienced, and trained in workable jail procedures, only contamination and degradation of human personality result, and the jail assuredly becomes a veritable moral cesspool whose stench and sloughings insidiously creep into the far corners of the community.

The inevitable impact of this flow of humanity through

American jails affects every community throughout the length and breadth of the United States. . . . Myrle E. Alexander in JAIL ADMINISTRATION, Charles C Thomas, Publisher.

"MAN OF THE YEAR"

New York Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy has been chosen "Man of the Year" by his fellow alumni of New York University's School of Law. The announcement was made today (Friday, March 20) by Justice Francis L. Valente, president of the NYU Law Alumni Association.

Commissioner Kennedy, a member of the School's Class of 1950, will be honored at the 71st annual dinner of the Association on April 8 in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Originated last year, the award is given to an alumnus (or alumna) for "outstanding accomplishments." The 1958 recipient was Justice Birdie Amsterdam of the New York State Supreme Court.

The Commissioner was named to head New York's City's Police Department in 1955. He had served on the force for 26 years and was at that time chief inspector. Commissioner Kennedy completed his high school education at night after becoming a policeman, when continued his evening studies to earn a bachelor's degree in 1945 at St. John's University and his law degree five years later at NYU.

More than 1,000 persons are expected to attend the Law Alumni Association dinner. Chairman of the event is Associate Justice Martin M. Frank of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court.

CLUB OFFERS BOWLING FUN

Thanks to the city's police department and several donors, some 300 Canton, Ohio, youngsters are enjoying a lively boys club bowling program using the club's own two-lane installation.

Sgt. Jack Stearn, director of the Canton Police Boys Club, said to his knowledge the Canton club is the only organization of its kind in the nation to have its own bowling facilities.

Two Brunswick lanes were given to the club last year by the new owners of a building which formerly housed a bowling establishment in Massillon, Ohio. Sgt. Stearn rounded up volunteer labor to remove the lanes and transfer them to Canton where Brunswick supplied free supervision of the installation.

An athletic wing for the boys club building was under construction at the time, but plans were altered and the addition extended 10 feet to accommodate the bowling setup.

Canton bowling proprietors chipped in a supply of balls and pins and now the two lanes are kept humming with activity each weekday evening from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. nickel a game," Sgt. Stearn said, "and the money stays in

"Our boys get a whale of a lot of bowling fun for a circulation among the boys. Four cents of the fee go to members who take turns acting as pinboys and the other

Bowling is big these days with members of the Canton, Ohio Police Boys Club which is operating its own two Brunswick lanes. Shown being advised on the proper grip by Patrolman Al Rehfus are, left to right, Dale Penix, John Bell, and Gary DiPaulo. Police Sgt. Jack Stearn, director of the club and Patrolman Louis Earley watched this lesson from the back row.

penny is paid to the youngsters who serve as scorekeepers."

Spirited competition exists in three leagues formed by age groups of 12-13, 14-15 and 16-17 year olds.

"Because the boys enjoy bowling so much, we insist they earn the right to compete," Sgt. Stearn said. "If a boy fails to make passing grades in school he loses his chance to bowl and can rejoin his team only when his grades improve."

Total club membership is 700 and there's a long waiting list of prospective new members. Besides bowling, the club offers gymnasium sports, hobby shop facilities and a summer baseball program.

"I was never a bowler," Sgt. Stearn admits, "but I'm learning now right along with the boys."

CAREER POSITION OPEN

The Editor has received a communication from the President of Arizona State College indicating their plans to inaugurate an undergraduate degree program in Police Science and Administration. They are seeking a qualified person to organize and direct this program. If you have a minimum of five years active experience in the law enforcement field, a Master's Degree and demonstrated ability as an instructor, your application is invited. Send all communications to President J. Lawrence Walkup, Arizona State College, Flagstaff, Arizona.

ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Editor invites information from Police Chiefs across the country concerning awards and citations given to police officers for outstanding performance in line of duty. It will be a pleasure to give your officer or officers appropriate recognition through the pages of the* JOURNAL. *Send photograph and information to the Editor, P. O. Box 837, College Station, Pullman, Washington.*

Detective Thomas W. O'Brien, 106th Squad of the New York City Police Department, received both THE NEWS' Hero Award and the JOURNAL-AMERICAN Public Protector Award for December 1958 as the result of a *Combat Shooting* assignment with two bandits on Pearl Harbor Day. At that time Patrolman O'Brien was assigned to the 2nd Division but for this action he was appointed to the Detective Division.

Following a 6 to 2 tour of duty in Manhattan, O'Brien, with his partner Patrolman Roger Smith, stopped at a bar for a routine investigation. While Smith parked the car, O'Brien entered the establishment. Two men, one with a sawed-off shotgun and the other brandishing a .45, entered and announced a stickup, ordering the bartender, another patrol and O'Brien into the rear room. Immediately O'Brien swung at the nearest gunman, knocking him to the floor, and then drew his revolver just as the other thug took aim with his shotgun. O'Brien fired once, felling the bandit with a bullet in the chest. The first thug meanwhile recovered and leveled his .45 at O'Brien but the officer was quicker, whirling about and unleashing two shots which staggered the gunman. Two more shots felled the man as he crashed backward through the kitchen doors. At that moment, Patrolman Smith entered and both officers rushed into the kitchen—to find the gunman dead on the floor.

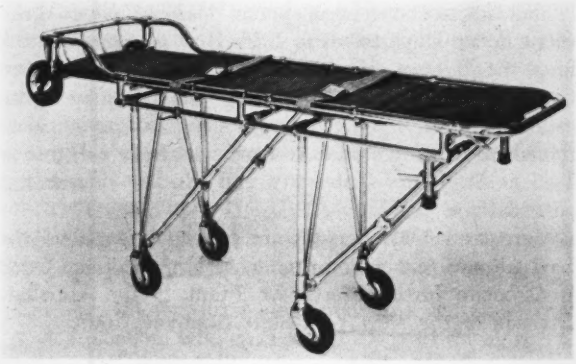
Investigation by Detectives Richard Devine, Robert McCarthy and Michael Walsh, 108th Squad, revealed that the wounded man and two others had held up another bar on December 1. One of the men has since been arrested. The other has been identified and has been connected with a drugstore robbery in Queens; he and the dead bandit had also perpetrated other robberies since May, 1958. He is still being sought by the police.

Thomas O'Brien is flanked by his wife Anne and son, Tom, Jr., as Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy of the New York City Police Department presents The News' $250 award and the Journal-American $100 award to Mrs. O'Brien for her husband's heroic performance in line of duty.

NEW ONE MAN COT INTRODUCED BY FERNO

Development and production of a new ONE MAN ROLL-IN MORTUARY Cot has been announced by the Ferno Manufacturing Company, Greenfield, Ohio.

The new cot virtually eleminates lifting, enabling one attendant to make long distance and hospital calls alone. Convenient hospital bed height simplifies transfer from bed to cot.



When folded in the car, Ferno's new ONE MAN ROLL-IN lies low for maximum headroom—bed to floor distance is 7½". Compact size allows easy passage through narrow halls, stairs and doorways. Versatile cot also doubles as a two-wheel stretcher by virtue of a locking undercarriage.

Folding-leg action is the key to the One-Man's unique operation. Attendant rolls cot to open coach. When the front wheels roll onto the floor, attendant presses a right hand control, folding front legs. Rear legs remain down, supporting all the weight, until cot's center of gravity is inside the coach. Then a left hand control folds rear legs—cot glides inside.

Cot comes equipped with built-in footrest, safety belt type retaining straps with nylon belting, and 1" plasti-foam rubber pad. Optional accessories include: Art leather full-zippered, rubber lined body cover or pouch, extra retaining strap; snap lock cot fastener (for rear posts); floor cups; and side rails. Ferno One Man Roll-In Mortuary Cot retails at $209.50. For additional information write Ferno Manufacturing Company, 6th and Pine Streets, Greenfield, Ohio.

UNIVERSITY POLICE TRAINING GAINS MOMENTUM

Increasing Number of Degrees Awarded

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Pioneered by the late August Vollmer, dean of American Chiefs of Police, one of the most significant trends of the twentieth century in the law enforcement field has been the development of police training at the university and college level. An increasing number of major educational institutions in this country are bringing their superb training resources into contact with the personnel requirements of this branch of the public service. Unnoticed by many observers are the number of men entering the service with undergraduate and graduate degrees in the law enforcement major. The following table reveals the number of Bachelor's and Master's degrees granted during each academic year since 1950-51 to students who have completed an organized program of study in law enforcement, criminalistics and corrections.*

Program	*1950*		*1951*		*1952*		*1953*		*1954*		*1955*		*1956*		*1957*	
Law Enforcement	*1951*		*1952*		*1953*		*1954*		*1955*		*1956*		*1957*		*1958*	
	B	*M*	*B*	*M*	*B*	*M*	*B*	*M*	*B*	*M*	*B*	*M*	*B*	*M*	*B*	*M*
Florida State University	. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		2	. .
University of Indiana	7	. .	10	. .	8	. .	12	. .	13	. .	8	. .	11	. .	9	. .
Michigan State University	39	. .	70	. .	50	. .	68	. .	36	. .	72	. .	59	. .	69	1
University of Nebraska[1]	. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		3	. .	4	. .	5	1	7	. .
Univ. of Calif.—Berk.	16	1	18	. .	9	. .	21	. .	14	2	19	. .	20	1	29	. .
Univ. of Southern Calif.	4	2	10	1	17	2	10	1	15	3	20	4	11	6	8	10
Fresno State College[2]	11	. .	22	. .	18	. .	21	. .	15	. .	19	. .	30	. .	29	. .
Long Beach State College	. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		4	. .
Los Angeles State College	. . . .		4	. .	14	. .	18	. .	22	. .	31	. .	27	. .	29	4
Sacramento State College	2	. .	2	. .	3	. .	6	. .	13	. .	22	. .	28	. .	32	. .
San Jose State College	6	. .	21	. .	16	. .	16	. .	18	. .	25	. .	18	. .	23	. .
Washington State College	19	1	18	. .	16	2	18	. .	15	2	10	1	19	1	18	. .
City College of New York	. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. .	1	. .	2
TOTAL	104	4	175	1	151	4	190	1	164	7	230	5	228	10	259	17
Criminalistics																
Florida State University	. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		1	. .
Michigan State University	2	. .	1	. .	2	. .	6	. .	. . . .		1	. .	2	. .	2	. .
University of California	9	. .	4	. .	7	. .	11	. .	5	2	7	. .	1	. .	5	. .
TOTAL	11	. .	5	. .	9	. .	17	. .	5	2	8	. .	3	. .	8	. .
Corrections[3]																
Florida State University	. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		4	1	10	3	15	5
Michigan State University	. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		. . . .		6	. .	5	. .
University of California	3	. .	4	1	12	2	18	1	21	1	33	. .	22	1	25	1
Univ. of Southern Calif.	. . . .		3	. .	1	1	1	. .	1	1	2	2	1	1	. .	1
San Jose State College	7	. .	3	. .	1	. .	4	. .	2	. .	7	. .	2	. .	1	. .
TOTAL	10	. .	10	1	14	3	23	1	24	2	46	3	41	5	46	7
GRAND TOTAL	125	4	190	3	174	7	230	2	193	11	284	8	272	15	313	24

[1] Law Enforcement, Corrections, and Criminology

[2] Law Enforcement and Corrections

[3] Law Enforcement and Corrections students were not segregated in returns from University of Nebraska and Fresno State College.

20 AND 30 POUND PRESSURIZED DRY CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHERS ADDED BY PYRENE-C-O-TWO

Dry chemical powder, highly effective on Class B (flammable liquid) and Class C (electrical) fires, is now available in 20 and 30 pound pressurized heavy-duty models from the Pyrene-C-O-Two Division of The Fyr-Fyter Company.

Pull pin and squeeze-lever operation of these extinguishers enables the user to work swiftly, delivering a 15-20' stream of heat absorbing and fire killing powder over a 60° arc. The extinguisher has been approved by both Factory Mutual and Underwriters' Laboratories and carries a U.L. rating of 20 B, C.

Dry chemical powder is non-toxic and will not corrode, freeze, or conduct electrically. It is therefore recommended for gas, oil, paint, propane, chemical, and electrical fires.

Clear vision pressure gauge, heavy gauge steel shell, built-in diffuser nozzle, and reinforced 30" discharge hose are typical of the heavy-duty components used throughout for maximum effectiveness and long life. No annual recharging is required.

Prices and additional technical information available from Pyrene-C-O-Two Division, Box 750, Newark 1, N. J. or phone BIgelow 8-2200.

GRAFLEX ANNOUNCES NEW SCHOOL MASTER 500 AND 750 WATT FILMSTRIP PROJECTORS

Graflex, Inc., Rochester, New York, a subsidiary of General Precision Equipment Corporation has announced the introduction of two all-new School Master filmstrip projectors. These projectors are the first new offering in the former SVE line since Graflex assumed manufacturing and distribution functions.

The new projectors—500 watt, the other 750 watt—feature a completely new optical system plus the recently developed Sylvania Tru-Focus lamp. According to the manufacturer these features result in greatly increased light output—from 15 per cent to 30

per cent over previous models—thus making the new projector particularly desirable for presentations in rooms not completely darkened.

Cool operation, resulting in long lamp life, is assured because of increased air circulation in the inner lamphouse. The projector also features a Bausch & Lomb 5", f/3.5 coated and color corrected projection lens for sharper images.

The new School Master 500 and 750 retain famous features of previous models in School Master Line:

1. Both filmstrip and 2 x 2 Slide Projection.
2. Single slot film channel—only one possible way to thread projector.
3. Dual Control—permits film advance from either left or right side of projector.
4. Lightweight—all aluminum casting for durability and ruggedness with minimum weight.
5. "Handi-Handle"—easy room to room transportation; retracts when not in use.

A new multi-color grey finish gives an attractive appearance to the projectors and assures that they will blend with any room decor.

The School Master 500 lists for $84.50, and the 750 watt model lists for $99.50. A full line of accessories is available.

Inquiries should be directed to Dept. 106, Graflex, Inc., 3750 Monroe Avenue, Rochester 3, New York.

NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER OF LIE DETECTION COURSE OPENS IN NEW YORK

Leaders in the field of police administration, investigation, and training are welcoming the establishment in New York City of the National Training Center in Lie Detection.

The steady growth in the acceptance of the polygraph and its continual use by more and more law enforcement agencies have brought out the necessity for a thorough and modern training course for polygraph examiners.

So many new factors, techniques, and procedures have been developed by those previously trained that practically everyone has recognized that the time has now arrived for a scientifically developed training course.

The first Polygraph Examiner Training class started on January 12. This course is approved, licensed, and supervised by the Education Department of The University of the State of New York. It will be taught by successful and thoroughly qualified instructors who are now using the polygraph with great success.

While the course only requires the attendance of the trainees for a period of six weeks, a detailed follow-up program of at least six months is offered the graduates while they conduct examinations within their own organizations. In this manner those who are fortunate enough to take the course will increase their skill from this additional training and counseling.

While the follow-up is intensive for a six month period, a close relationship between the graduate and the National Training Center is designed to continue indefinitely.

Heading the school as Director is Mr. Cleve Backster, who has been a full-time polygraph examiner since 1946. Mr. Backster, personally trained by the late Leonarde Keeler just before his death, brings a wealth of experience to this school, since Mr. Backster trained many Federal Government polygraph examiners while he was associated with the Federal Government.

In addition, Mr. Backster originally taught various sheriff, state, and municipal police polygraph examiners who are now outstanding experts. As well as teaching, since 1951 he has directed Backster Associates, Inc., which specializes in polygraph testing for companies and governmental agencies in the New York and Washington, D. C. areas.

Richard O. Arther is Chief Instructor and has been a Reid Polygraph examiner since his graduation from Michigan State University in 1951. Mr. Arther is on the Police Science staffs of both Brooklyn College and Seton Hall University, where he specializes in teaching Criminal interrogation. He also teaches scientific investigation in the Graduate School of New York University.

Mr. Arther is Director of Scientific Lie Detection, Inc., and does criminal-case polygraph testing for many police departments as well as the country's leading insurance companies and business firms.

Both Mr. Backster and Mr. Arther have written many outstanding articles in the fields of polygraph testing and criminal interrogation. They are acknowledged leaders in this important phase of police work.

Mr. Backster and Mr. Arther themselves will give approximately 92 per cent of the personalized polygraph instruction offered at the National Training Center of Lie Detection. In addition, other qualified polygraph experts as well as one of New York City's leading criminal attorneys are on the staff.

The Executive Offices of the National Training Center of Lie Detection are located at Suite 1109, 57

West 57th Street, New York 19, New York. Applications and additional information can be obtained by writing to this address.

FREE . . . CIRCULAR SLIDE

General Industrial Co. has just introduced a handy circular Slide Rule for engineers and for other plant and office executives. Any executive who must perform simple calculations will find this convenient, pocket-size calculator extremely useful in his work.

Operation of the rule is simple and the results are accurate. To multiply, divide and find proportions is easy and exceptionally fast with this convenient circular rule. Complete easy-to-follow instructions will be included with each slide rule.

For your free Circular Slide Rule, write on your business letterhead to General Industrial Co., 5738 Elston Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois. To those of our readers who do not qualify as an engineer or other business executive to receive a free slide rule—General Industrial Co., will be pleased to send one for 50 cents.

COLLEGE AND THE CRIMINAL

Unless police officials are professionally trained, crime will continue to be a major social evil, and the problem child will continue to develop into a dangerous criminal. Absence of training in administrative fundamentals adds to the cost of operating the enforcement machinery, and lack of knowledge of the various aspects of human behavior prevents law officers from coping with crime in an adequate manner. This incompetency, together with needless waste of lives and money, cannot be altered until every person in the law enforcement field is professionally trained to perform his functions as an individual worker and as a member of a large team. . . . August Vollmer in THE CRIMINAL, Foundation Press, Inc.

NEW DEVICE AIDS IDENTIFYING SIGNATURES IN BANKS

A new device which eliminates the necessity for a signature look-up file and which enables bank tellers to verify instantly signatures of customers, without reference to such a file, has been designed by the Teleregister Corporation of Stamford, Connecticut. It is being developed jointly by Teleregister and LeFebure Corporation of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and will be commercially available within eight months, it was announced today. LeFebure will manufacture and distribute the equipment.

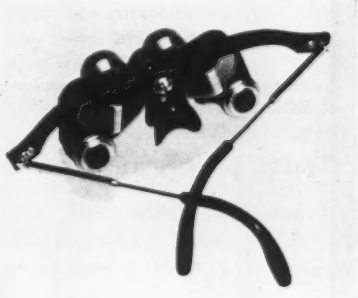
The system permits the encoding of an actual signature in such a way that it cannot be read by the naked eye. A simple decoding device permits easy reading of the encoded signature for verification purposes. It will be possible to supply as many stations or branch offices as desired with readers with the same decoding ability, without requiring inter-connected cables or wires. The system is so designed that no signature can be decoded by unauthorized personnel.

The system employs a simple, low cost device which will require no maintenance and the use of which will result in a reduction of withdrawal time taken by the teller and and a speeding up of service to bank customers. It can be adapted to present bank systems rapidly and economically. It is said to be virtually forgery-proof.

In making the announcement, Mr. Kenneth Watts, President of LeFebure Corporation, a subsidiary of Craig Systems, Lawrence, Mass., stated that up to this time the conduct of savings operations in smaller branches or in drive-in offices has been handicapped by the fact that it has not been feasible to maintain a central file of signatures of all branch office and main office depositors in each and every branch. "This new technique completely and economically solves this problem," he said. Mr. Watts pointed out that counter installations being made today have already been designed to accept this device when it is available. He indicated that applications of these techniques will also be made in a variety of other fields which require identification of an individual.

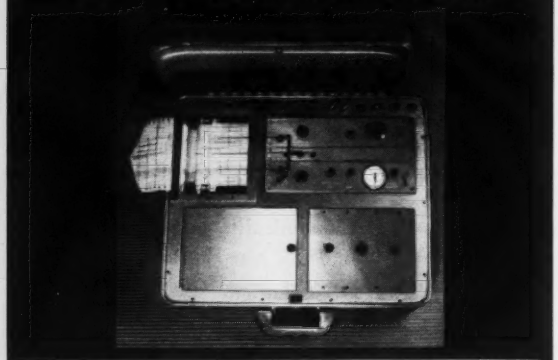
A NEW SURVEILLANCE TOOL

The 6x Atlas coated prism binocular mounted on an adjustable plas-



tic spectacle frame would be useful in certain types of surveillance situations. When properly adjusted, the binocular may be worn like ordinary eyeglasses for long periods without fatigue. Switching from normal to 6x vision can be readily accomplished. It has the unique feature of telescoping ear-pieces, permitting complete adjustment to all head sizes. Because the field of view of the binocular occupies only a small part of the entire field of vision, the user can see freely under and around the binocular and can write in a notebook while wearing the glasses. Reasonably priced, further information concerning this instrument may be obtained from the Beecher Research Company, 3048 North Troy Street, Chicago 18, Illinois.

LIE DETECTORS



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NEW HANDGUN TESTING EQUIPMENT

A new MACHINE REST for pistols and revolvers. available June 1, 1959, from Heg Corporation, 1225 Webb, Detroit 2, Michigan. Cost will be about $385.00.

For many years shooters have looked for a commercial machine rest in which a handgun could be tested without damaging the weapon, but until this device was put on the market they had looked in vain. A machine rest tests the accuracy of ammunition and firearm. It is particularly useful in departments loading their own ammunition. Tests in a machine rest informs as to whether or not the reloaded ammunition compares favorably with the accuracy of factory-loaded ammunition. It is also useful whenever the accuracy of a pistol or revolver is in doubt, and this new machine rest is capable of testing the sights as well as the accuracy of the barrel and weapon.

KODAK STAGES NINTH SEMINAR ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PHOTOGRAPHY

Thirty-eight officers attended the Ninth Seminar on Law Enforcement photography held in Rochester, N. Y., March 9-13. Over 325 identification officers and law enforcement photographers have attended these training sessions. The Tenth Seminar will be held November 30-December 4. Enrollment is limited to about 35. Applications should be addressed to Harris B. Tuttle, Consultant, Law Enforcement Photography, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester 4, New York.

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If You Intend to Make Police Work Your Life Work . . .

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POLICE MANAGEMENT PLANNING *by* **John P. Kenney,** *Associate Professor, School of Public Administration, Univ. of Southern Calif.* Demonstrating the effective relationship between theory and practice, guidelines for efficient planning of the management of a police department are set forth. No sincere police administration can afford to ignore the theories and concepts presented here. For top police officials, municipal and county administrators, and students of police administration—A KEY TO EFFECTIVE OPERATION. Conceived, planned, critiqued and evaluated for practical application. Emphasis is on leadership and staff activities. *Pub. April '59, 160 pp., 5 charts,* $5.25

ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE: A HANDBOOK *by* **Howard M. Smith,** *Investigator, State's Attorney's Office, Cambridge, Maryland.* The information contained in this handbook is scattered throughout the literature in hundreds of separate volumes. Now for the first time it is brought together in one compact volume to provide the law enforcement officer, whether experienced or inexperienced, a handy source of reference. Compiled specifically as a guide to the laws affecting the law enforcement officer's everyday work of arresting violators, searching premises, and seizing contraband. The rights of the officer are discussed, as well as his duties and the limitations which the law places on his authority. "A volume small enough for busy people to read." (Police Science Series.) *Pub. March '59, 112 pp., $3.75*

THE ESSENTIALS OF FORENSIC MEDICINE *by* **C. J. Polson,** *Univ. of Leeds.* A reliable and up-to-date account of forensic medicine in a readable form acceptable to medical and lay readers alike. Police officers, lawyers, and coroners can consult with confidence this complete manual of current forensic medical practice. *Pub. April '59, 572 pp.*

POLICE PROMOTION QUIZZER *by* **Paul B. Weston,** *Deputy Chief Inspector, New York Police Dept., and* **Harry P. McCann.** Any intelligent police officer can pass promotion tests. THIS BOOK TELLS HOW IT CAN BE DONE. All the texts which make up the universe of police science and administration have been used in the preparation of the one thousand questions which make up this book. These tried-and-tested materials are solidly engineered by two outstandingly successful police officers and lecturers whose experience and knowledge insures a thorough coverage of the field of police science and administration. *Pub. March '59, 320 pp., $7.50*

HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION: Practical Information for Coroners, Police Officers and Other Investigators *by* **LeMoyne Snyder,** *Medicolegal Consultant, Paradise, Calif.* In this REVISED AND ENLARGED NINTH PRINTING a soundly qualified authority tells how to make "first-at-the-scene" examinations, and explains the manner of collection, preservation, and transmittal of evidence to the laboratory. RELIABILITY and READABILITY and something more account for year-after-year demands for this simple account of cardinal rules for adequately investigating death. *Pub. March '59, 384 pp., 148 il., $8.50*

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